VOLUME XVII.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 48.

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Agricultural.

CLOSE OF THE CROP SEASON.

Whether for good or ill, the crop season On looking back over the summer camspring sown clover had to succumb to its leave for another time. effects, but the fall growth is unusually vigorous and gives promise of a good stand for clip of wool passed out of farmers' hands before the advance was well established Thinking farmers had a well grounded beief in a stronger market, notwithstanding the depressing tone of eastern opinion. which shows that a well informed public is as capable of judging of the limitation of supply, and the probable demand, as those whose interest it is to manufacture a sentiment on the subject which shall inure to their profit, and that this well informed opinion among farmers is safer to follow than any interested advice.

The hay crop secured the past season not as bulky as in some years, but make up in quality what it lacks in quantity. A wet season produces plenty of woody fiber, but both blade and stalk lack the essentia elements of nutrition which a dry season provides, so that the limited supply is about equal in feeding value to the larger bulk of more productive years. The one mistake quite generally made was in waiting three or four days too long before beginning When the ground is very dry hav dries up quite suddenly and the last half is quite likely to be over ripe when cut, leaves trumble and waste, and a chemical change has taken place which reduces its feeding

The farmer who is hauling off wheat at 68 cents per bushel, is likely to look upon the harvest, however bountiful, as a decided failure. The quality this year is unsurpassed, and the yield has been up to any reasonable expectationthe fields answering to all demand upon them, according to their capacity for production. There have been no excuses of winter killing, or of insects' depredations, to account for small yields; the condition of fields regarding fertility or lack of preparation for the crop must bear the responsibility, and this, in a measure, reflects upon the farmer himself. The low prices for the last few years have taught us that the cost of production must be lessened, and most farmers have learned it. Wheat may in the past have been put in shock with the cradle and hand rake for the same price per acre that the binder now does it of the grain are the principal features of Hoover denied the charges August 9. Evigain, and counting the shifting of the muscular strain upon the horses instead of elsewhere, and the Board of Directors at bearing it ourselves. The cost of binders is | their last meeting expelled Seth L. Hoover, so reduced that now there are offers to do subject to the approval of a majority of the the work of the next harvest at 75 cents per acre and turnish one team and the

port for last year makes the average for the Hoover and Seth L. Hoover in Vol. 21 of For the Michigan Farmer. State 11 6-10 cents per bushel for the same | the Herd Register be stricken out. labor, on a basis of 21 98 bushels per acre for the State, or a total expense per bushel of 59 1-10 cents per bushel as the cost of production. 1 am of the opinion that the above cost per bushel is strained a can be accomplished at a much cheaper rate. On an oat stubble field of 25 acres I lost the

seeding, and my first intention was to work it up with some tool without plowing and reseed this fall. I purchased a disc harrow of the Higganum Manufacturing Co., of Higganum, Conn., and went over it twice, once each way. I then harvested and cultivated with a two-horse wheel cultivator both ways. This labor put the field in excellent condition for wheat and I decided to sow it at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and did so. 1 applied 16 days' work with man and team, including the drilling. This at \$2 50 per day amounted to \$40, or \$1 60 per acre. Plowing, fitting and drilling is estimated and set down at a cost of \$3 18 per acre in the crop report for last yearwithin two cents of double the cost of my experiment. Where seed is plowed for wheat, working twice with a disc harrow at the rate of 12 acres per day will fit any ground for wheat at a cheaper rate and better than can be done with any other tool I ever used. Setting aside the question of what shall the harvest be," the work of preparing the land is much the same for a parge or a small crop, and I think there is quite a margin for improvement in this re-

The corn crop, as I said in the beginning, is practically secured. I finished husking 20 acres the day before election. Hereabout the quality is better than last year. There is, as the millers say, more oil in it. It is certainly heavier and denser on the cob. Corn that was kept well cultivated during the dry weather suffered little from the drouth and kept green to the bottom until fully ripe. Several years' experience demon strates the fact that two kernels to the hill, at three feet eight inches apart between rows, is better than more seed at wider is closed and the crops practically secured. distances. The test this year has been side by side with neighboring fields and the compaign there seems to be no occasion for parison has made my neighbor a convert to nurmurings at Providence on account of my practice. The advantage is evident at the weather. Those who have a flutter of husking time if at no other. Small ears apprehension when drouths appear or wet husk harder than large ones, and where days are frequent, had two or three oppor- three small ears are required to measure the tunities to upbuild an imaginary disaster to amount of two larger ones, the difference in the growing crops and to proclaim their time is about half. Most of the hogs in usual prophecy of evil, but a post mortem this vicinity were sold early, when only examination of the dead season reveals the partially fattened, to get the better price. usual healthy condition of all its parts. In This leads me to a question that I have not some places the drouth was quite severe and the space at this point to argue, and must A. C. G.

> THE AMERICAN IERSEY CAT-TLE CLUB.

The Procedure Shown to be Fair to Both the Public and the Breeder.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In the FARMER of 2nd inst. you publish an article from the National Live Stock Journal, relating to the expulsion of Seth L. Hoover from the American Jersey Cattle Club, and express your views that the Club has been derelict in its duty to the public in this matter in its attempt to hush up such

It is very evident from your article that you are not in possession of the facts, and as I am a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and as such have had my at tention called to this matter, I desire to set you right in part at least.

The charge against Mr. Hoover was a serious one, and demanded full investigation and proof of the charges made before

The seventh article of the constitution of of the Club provides that when a member is charged with willful misrepresentation in regard to a Jersey animal, the Board of Directors shall examine into the matter, and if the charge is sustained by sufficient proof, after one month's previous notice has been given to the member, with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and an opportunity has been given him to be heard before the Board, the offending member may be expelled by the vote of nine members of the Board, provided that a majority of the members of the Club, on the case being laid before them, vote for expulsion

This provision is in my opinion wise and just. It gives full opportunity for investigation, the right of defense to the person charged, and of course could not be violated by the Club.

"The charges, evidence and action of the Board of Directors I have before me.

The Board of Directors having obtained evidence which led them to suspect fraudulent entries, appointed a committee of investigation. Written charges were preferred against Seth L. Hoover, and a copy for, but the sowing in time and the saving thereof served on him June 5, 1886. Mr. dence was taken in Ohio, Tennessee and members, as in the constitution provided. A printed copy of the charges and evidence twine. A crop of 20 bushels per acre can be was then sent each member. I received the set up for 25 cents and hauled for 50 cents, same, examined the evidence, and consid-

The Club, in sending out the charges and evidence said: "We have spent much time and money tracing out these frauds, as we believe them to be, which strike at the foundation of our Club, and we desire that little and that the preparation for wheat all of our members shall thoroughly understand what has been done, and in future assist us in ferreting out and banishing such crimes, which, if successful, must in time destroy the value of our records."

The Club also prepared a proposed Act for enactment by the Legislatures of the various States, punishing criminally such frauds, a copy of which was published in the FARMER. The Club has not to my knowledge attempted to keep back information in this matter, further than to await proof of the charges and convictions, which should always be the case. It has also taken other steps, which I am not at present at liberty to give, as publication might defeat their object, to fully protect the public against any fraudulent entries that may have been made, and this at a very large expense to the Club. In my opinion the American Jersey Cattle Club will do its full duty in the premises,

ability the correctness and reliability of the Jersey Herd Register. ISAAC MARSTON. DETROIT, Nov. 3. 1886.

and will protect to the full extent of its

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, November 27th, Mr. Merchant Kelley, of Kelley's Corners, proposes to sell out his herd of Shorthorns, consisting of 11 females of all ages and seven bulls. These cattle were catalogued and advertised to be sold at Kearney, Nebraska, on October 19th, but the outbreak of pleuropneumonia at Chicago induced the authorities of Nebraska to quarantine against eastern stock, and he was obliged to cancel the sale after all arrangements had been completed. This sale will be held on the fair grounds at Brooklyn, Jackson Co., where everything is very convenient. The grounds are only a few rods from the depot, and in plain view. The cattle to be offered have not been fitted up for sale, and were in the pastures as usual last week. Mr. animal that is not a breeder, or spoil those that are by over-feeding to add to their ap pearance. The families represented in the herd are Young Phyllis, Strawberry, Lady Durham and Beauty. The young stock, with the exception of two bull calves, are all sired by Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 54473, bred by Messrs. Embry & Bedford, of Kentucky, whose breeding is as follows:

whese breeding is as follows:

Sirs—Duke of Mayflower 38487.

Dam—Airdrie Belle 4th by 14th Duke of Thormedale 8031.

2 dam—Airdrie Belle, by Airdrie Duke 5306.

3 dam—Easter Day, by Pearl 2012.

4 dam—Red Beauty, by Albert Gallatin 202.

5 dam—Flora, by Shakespeare 961.

6 data—Lady of the Lake, by Reformer (2505).

7 dam—Imported Rose os Sharon, by Belvedere (1706).

8 dam—Red Rose 5th, by Hubback (1423).

9 dam—Red Rose 1st, by Yarborough (905).

11 dam—Red Rose 1st, by Yarborough (905).

11 dam—American Cow, by Favorite (252).

12 dam——, by Punch (531).

13 dam——, by Feljambe (263).

14 dam——, by J. Brown's red bull 97.

This bull will also be sold. He is now

This bull will also be sold. He is now five years old, red in color, and an excellent animal in every way. His calves show up well, and he is now in the prime of his usefulness. We have never seen a a bull with a better disposition, and he should go into a good herd.

With the present feeling for Shorthorns in this State, there ought to be a good sale at Brooklyn on the 27th, and with fair weather we feel confident there will be. Catalogues of the sale will be ready in a few days, and may be had by addressing Mr. Kelley.

That "Scouring Record;" Let the People

Have It. The last FARMER informs its readers that there is being inquiry made for the 'scouring record" of the State shearings. We wish to repeat and emphsize the inquiry. Of all the beneficial results of public shearings none can be more useful. We say give us the record, and not simply the record, but the public would like to know, in every case, whether the sheep is a "pure Atwood," a Stickney, a cross-bred, or what net. Of what avails the thirties and forties of gum and grease and sweat tags if the cleansed wool is not there. This is to a great extent "missing link" in our sheep literature. For many years past discussion has been going on as to the expediency of brookwashing sheep. It is a miserable practice. both as regards the washer and the sheep, but the men who omit it lose money every time. Let us hasten the time when all weol may be sold on its scoured record.

AT the National Convention of Agriculpurists held at Philadelphia last month, among other business transacted the fol-

OLD GENESEE.

owing resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we hereby call upon the Congress of the United States to so revise the tariff laws of the country as to protect the agricultural industries of the country by imposing such duties for cereal and dairy products so as to curtail, if not en-

Resolved, That the earnest attention of Congress is hereby directed by this convenmaking the cost of placing in stack or barn at 180 per acre, er 7% cents per bushel for a of the action of the Board. The Board also of the action of the Board also of the action of the Board. The Board also of the action of the Board also of the action of the Board also of the action of the Board. The Board also of the action of the Board also of the Board also of the action of the Board also of th

"IS IT RIGHT?" NO. II.

In the consideration of all important questions, and we might say unimportant as well, the first consideration to be disposed of is the great question of right and wrong. No considerations of expediency and policy have a right to be considered until the sacred question of right and wrong is first disposed of. I am pleased to notice that my first article under the above heading has been considered of sufficient importance to elicit a response from L. H. Rentley, of Durand.

And now friend Bentley, we are pleased to meet you in the columns of the FARMER. and before we part company let us see if we can look a little deeper into this system of taxing by tariff. But why do you not answer my questions? I sought to present the question so plainly that the judgment and common sense of any candid man could furnish an answer. But instead of such direct answer, you proceed to propound a number of other questions, which I will endeavor to answer when you have first answered mine.

Remember, then, friend Bentley, or any one else who is disposed to join issue on the subject, I shall hold you to the question. which one candid syllable can easily answer. It is either right or wrong to let the millionaire bask in the enjoyment of his untaxed wealth, and tax the poor man for almost everything he eats, drinks or wears. But while you are making up your mind on the main question of right and wrong, I will

proceed to notice some of your propositions. You say, "Is it not a conceded fact, that that of all schemes for raising revenue that of direct taxation bears heaviest on farming and all industrial classes?" No sir. It is so claimed by protectionists, but is not, and will not be conceded in the light of the present age. It is true that some property s hidden from the view of the tax gatherers. It is equally true that hundreds of millions in bonds and other securities have been exempted from taxation to favor the men of wealth, and it is equally true that every dollar they have thus she wully screened from paying has been wrung from the middle and lower classes—the producers and consumers of the country.

Shall I tell you why I consider this tariff taxation the worst of all systems that ever was devised? One reason is that we have to pay at least five dollars to get one in the treasury. And where do the other four dollars go? A considerable sum of it sticks to the hands of a hundred thousand or so of revenue officers, whose principal merit is that they belong to a particular "party," that party they are pensioners upon the people. But the main part goes into the pockets of our (infant?) nanufacturers.

The way it works is this-and as I will have to produce some figures, I will give you my authority-United States Census of 1880; report of Tariff Commission to Congress, 1884, and perhaps the reports of the Statistician of the Patent Office. But he fore we pass let us notice another of Mr. Bentley's points, which covers one of the most universal delusions of the tariff sys tem. I quote: "Do not customs which are derived from the tariff, and which keep the wheels of government moving, come from articles which for the most part are luxurious and costly, and which can be had only by the rich and affluent?" In this case, as in the former my answer is most emphatically, No.

Sit down, Mr. Bentley, and let us examine the figures. First, we will turn to page 301 of the Tariff Commission, where we find the gross receipts from revenue in 1883 were \$214,706,496.93, and for the past 15 years they have averaged nearly \$200. 000,000 a year. Let us take up the fine articles from which the heaviest duties are derived. We find them as follows: First n amount stands sugar, (p. 314) \$44,517,-851; second, wool and woolens, (p. 316) \$32,320,893; third, silks, (p. 312) 19,654,946; fourth, iron and steel and manufactures of same, (p. 309) \$16,590, 540; fifth, cotton and manufactures of same, (p. 306) \$12,234,371. Total for five principal articles, \$125,318,565. Thus while more than four-sevenths of all the revenues of that year were derived from these five principal commodities, it appears that less than \$20,000,000 were derived from silks, and the balance, being \$105,000,000, was from the commonest necessaries of life. Less than one-sixth part on luxuries; more than five-sixths on necessaries.

Stick a pin there, Neighbor Bentley. But hold a moment, there is one more view of this luxury matter that I must present, before dismissing this branch of the subject. It is the percentage. Were the makers of protection law really sincere in their theory of making luxuries support the government, we should look for a wonderful high percentage on silk, and a low duty on such articles of common consumption as sugar. But while silks are taxed 50 per cent, woolens are 63 per cent, and sugar pays 2 31-100 cents per pound, which at the port of entry would be fully 80 per cent.

Another noteworthy feature to which I this: While in silks the manufactured article pays 50 per cent, and in cottons 37 per cent, the raw material is in both cases admitted free. No protection to the producer

Look now at page 307 of this same "Tariff Commission," and find there that fancy articles, diamonds, gems, &c., pay a duty of 37 per cent, being less than sugar, cotton, coolens, and iron and steel. Candidly, how does this look for the protectionist's theory of supporting the government principally by a duty on luxuries?

This article has now attained sufficient ength for one issue of the FARMER, but having hardly crossed the threshold of the subject, we defer to the next article, which brings us to the words of our text, "Is it Right?" OLD GENESEE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

EBENEZER HARDUP'S REPLY.

The question that has been opened to discussion in the MICHIGAN FARMER is as clear as the sun at its zenith, to men of ordinary perception, even though they are suffering under a curious optical enormity of two eyes in one socket. Free trade is simply letting commerce take its natural course between all nations, as between all individuals. The very nature of man seeks it. No one would draw 1,000 lbs. of wool to his county seat if he could receive a larger profit by hauling it to some other near town. Nor would any one do his trading at a place where goods were sold at double value.

The assertion that protection benefits the whole people is a statement by no means self evident, but one that should be supported by ample proof. It is a claim made in the light of evidence to the contrary. It is avowed, in the first, place by protectionists, that, "a protective tariff is a rate of taxes levied on imported goods, with a design to raise the price of certain home commodities." There can be no further benefit than to these "certain commodities." The lumber baron does not ask a \$2 tariff on lumber in the interests of the consumer, but for himself. Of all rich Michigan lumbermen I never yet heard one cry for a high tariff on imported Canadian woodsmen. I never yet read of an iron manufacturer lobbying tariff bills through Cengress, not for his "fostered" industry. cb. no! but for the "toiling millions." Nor have I ever heard farmers crying for twiff on wool (not to increase the price!) but to make clothing cheaper to the gaunt workmen of town and city.

The natural wish of man for the luxuries of life when guided by prudence and high

"No case: abuse the plaintiff's attorney

once read a lawyer's brief. My oritics

seem to be in the same plight, for by calling attention to my curious optical affliction they withdraw the attention of the reader from the real issues of the case. One well posted critic states that the tariff enables me to get even the 70 cents for my wheat. That is curious. He gave no proof; nothing but an assertion, this I have noticed about both gentlemanly critics. Brether Meracle not only got both eyes int one socket, but placed himself in a ridiculous posture, trying to count the wheat crop of India through the golden horn of brother Armer. Now you can heap the tariff on wheat high as the ransom of Montezuma, and it will not affect the price of wheat in this market a cent's worth. I doubt if Mr. Meracle can prove his statement about the 200,000,000 bushels of India wheat being placed in this country, but for the tariff. I doubt it, because in 1882-'83 India exported but 26,000,000 bushels, while this country exported 147. 000,000, (U. S. Rep.). Now what good is your tariff, sweet critic? One hundred and forty-seven million bushels of our wheat must compete in foreign markets against the world, and will always be so while we raise more than we need at home. Now where is your protection? But further; the export of India for 1884 was but 39.000,000 bushels odd. It costs 50 per cent more for transportation in India than in this country, and then India wheat is of poorer quality. Still further, American farmers export corn, potatoes, etc., cattle sheep and even a small quantity of wool, oh ye wool growers protected by a high tariff. The American farmer supplies the world, almost, with cotton, the American farmer supplies 74 per cent of our exportation, all in competition with the "pauper labor of Europe" or some other place. But who ships the remaining 26 per cent? Manu facturers of course who can't compete with foreign goods, poor gentlemen! Logicans have a term they call the

Fallacy of the False Cause, and Brother Meracle, you've "run agin it." It is where von assume one thing is the cause of another, without good grounds. Thus you insinuate; protective tariff for 20 years we now buy salt cheaper than before: there fore tariff cheapened salt. Now the pro tectionists boast the tariff helps prices up, not down. Something wrong here. The savage will believe that a plague which follows the appearance of a comet is the must call my friend Bentley's attention is result of it. I would refer to your consideration a Latin phrase running thus: "After this, therefore in consequence of this."

-all protection to our big infant the man- if I ever saw a tariff-tax collector? I have. WIND POWER AND HOW IT If any man thinks the tariff does not increase the price of articles, get him to a merchant at seaboard. The merchant will sell him goods in bond, or will sell them duty on. That man will find the price more or less, according whether the duty is paid or not. Let any man cross the Detroit river, and buy certain goods. Upon the Detroit docks he will meet the tax gatherer, and can tell my dubious critic

when the tax is paid. Messrs. Critics, all taxations are not selfish, this you ought to know. Taxes for an economical government are not selfish, because you receive an equivalent. But taxes on one business for the support of some unprofitable one are greatly so, and you can't show it otherwise.

To conclude: when you protect the aborer equally with his employer; when you protect the farmer equally with millionaire coporations; when the diamond that glitters grindstones, etc., is a fact, almost as generon proud dame of fashion's neck is taxed more than the poor wife's alpaca dress— why commerce will be free.

EBENEZER HARDUP.

TESTING FOR MILK AND BUT-TER.

At the Wisconsin State Fair this season there were tests made of the milk and but- in diameter the centrifugal force is applied ter qualities of a number of the breeds. The tests were under the supervision of Prof. P. H. Armsby, Associate Director of the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin, and the results are set forth in a bulletin recently issued from the Station.

Three different tests were made, one for milk, one for butter, and another for cheese, Cows competing in one class were not allowed to compete in another. The awards were made according to a scale of points, in which one point is allowed for each ten days since calving, and in the case of milch cows one point for every ounce of total solid matter produced in twenty-four hours; in the case of butter cows three points for every ounce of fat produced in twenty-four hours, and in the case of cheese cows three points for every ounce of proteine produced in twenty-four hours, with a deduction of three points in case the fat is "less than one and venth times the proteine." The gow were fed at the pleasure of the owner, but a record was made in each case. The test covered two days, and the cows were milked at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The entries in the milk test and the details as to each cow were as follows:

of life when guided by prudence and high morals is not to be condemned, but encouraged by honor and fame. Yet who would crave the riches and methods of a Shylock? And who so base to steal the laborer's dollar that himself might live in ease? Some are.

Were as follows:

Schoone 5995, Holstein-Friesian—owned by H. Rust & Bros., North Greenfield, Wis.; three years old; last calf July 23, 1886; weight, 1,030 lbs.; feed, 17.19 lbs of wheat middlings in twenty-four hours. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 42 lbs. 8 oz.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 84.19 oz. Awarded 90.19 points in the wheel will run faster; while if they are heavy, they will act with more force and further in the sails quicker, thus causing the milk to run slower.

By means of the centrifugal governor the amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 42 lbs. 8 oz.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 84.19 oz. Awarded 90.19 points in the sails quicker, thus causing the milk to run slower.

By means of the centrifugal governor the wheel keeps a very uniform speed even in varying winds, and, when regulating, its scale.

Gabriel Champion 14102, Jersey-owned by John Boyd, Chicago; six years old; last calf Aug. 4, 1886; weight 840 lbs.; feed in twenty-four hours, 13.59 lbs. of a mixture of three quarts of bran, four quarts of ground oats, one quart of corn meal, and one quart of Blatchford's Royal stock food. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 27.84 lbs.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 31.34 oz. Awarded 66.14 points in the scale. Sister Rex 13194, Jersey—Owned by John Boyd, Chicago; five years old; last calf Aug. 13, 1886; weight, 840 lbs.; feed, ame as Gabriel Champion, 13.81 lbs. in wenty-four hours. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 31.78 lbs.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 74.11 oz. Awarded 78.01 in the scale.

Beauty, grade, one-fourth Devon, three eighths Shorthorn, and three-eighths un eighths Shorthorn, and three-eighths un-known blood—Owned by Henry Boorse, Milwaukee, Wis.; three years old; last calf June 1, 1886; weight, 1,020 lbs.; feed, 17.63 lbs. in twentyfour hours, equal parts corn-meal and bran. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 36.44 lbs.; solids in forty-eight hours, 80.78 oz. Awarded 91.88 points in the scale and the prize. The test for best butter cow was as fol-

ows, Mr. Boyd being allowed to have his cows included in the test, as not being a citizen of Wisconsin he could not compete:

Fyke 6527, Holstein-Friesian-owned by Butler & Hemmingway, Oconomowoc, Wis.; aged three years; last calf July 23, 1886; weight 1,040 lbs.; feed 13.09 lbs. of ne-third each of cornmeal, oatmeal and barleymeal by measure, 100 lbs. of this added to 100 lbs. of bran. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 27.73 lbs.; average of fat produced in twenty-four hours 12.61 oz. Awarded 43.83 points

four hours 12.00 cm.

In the scale.

Gabriel Champion, Jersey—Details of ownership, feed and milk yield previously given. Average of fat produced in twenty-four hours, 23.8 oz. Awarded 76.20 points n the scale Sister Rex, Jersey—Details previously

riven. Average of fat produced in twenty-our hours 22.67 oz Awarded 71.91 points n the scale. Coraline 1190, Guernsey—Owned by I. J.

Coraline 1190, Guernsey.—Owned by I. J. Clapp, Kenosha, Wis.; age six years; calved May 26, 1886; weight 960 lbs., feed 12.47 lbs. in twenty-four hours equal parts oats and bran by measure, half lb. of cornmeal and half lb. Blatchford's Royal stock food added to first feed. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 23.48 lbs.; average of fet produced in twenty-four average of fat produced in twenty-four hours 18.74 oz. Awarded 68.02 points in the scale.

Rosa, grade, half Devon, one-quarter

Rosa, grade, hair Devon, one-quarter Shorthorn and one-quarter unknown blood—Owned by Henry Boorse, Milwaukee, Wis.; ten years old; last calf June 21, 1886; weight 990 lbs., feed 18.11 lbs. in twenty-four hours, equal parts of cornmeal and bran by measure. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 23.48 lbs.; average amount of fat produced in twenty four hours 28.09 oz. Awarded 98.47 in th scale, and the prize.

in consequence of an accident in the lab-oratory by which a part of the milk was lost and analysis prevented.

MAY BE UTILIZED.

We give our readers below an idea of the many uses to which wind mills can be applied, with our assurance that it will be found economical, effective and durable, provided good judgment is used in the selec-

That wind-power is prav d-in fact, almost indispensable, for pumping water on stock and dairy farms-is an established and generally acknowledged fact. That it can be used to equal advantages for pumping water for other purposes, such as drainage, irrigation, domestic and ornamental uses for private residences, water supply and fire protection for small towns and villages, supplying locomotive engines, etc.; also for operating farm machinery, such as corn shellers, stalk and hay cutters, feed grinders, threshing machines, saws, churns,

ally established. The question as the present time is, therefore, not so much, Can I use a wind mill to advantage? as what wind mill shall I purchase?

The "Halladay" has a sectional wheel and is governed mainly by centrifugal force, the same principle as used for governing steam engines. When built eight to 30 feet by means of regulating weights in the wind wheel. When built larger than 30 feet, the



governor is identical to that used with steam engines. It may be adjusted so as to give the wheel any number of revolutions desired, by changing the size of the regulating weights. If the weights are light, they have less power to furl the sails, hence the wheel will run faster; while if they are

motion is without jerk or strain, there is undue wear on the working parts, and the wheel is powerful, because by using the centrifugal force as a means of regulating, it can be gauged to any motion desired, and it must run to that motion before the sail is shortened. It is a principle well known to those who have made the action of the wind upon moving surfaces a study, that the speed of the wind wheel must be proportionate to the angle of the sail and the speed of the wind. Thus, to sharpen the angle at which the sail is set is to retard the motion of the wheel, and to flatten the angle is to accelerate the motion, It has been the experience. of wind mill builders that any attempt to regulate the motion of a wheel by an alteration of the obliquity of the sail to the wind only results in failure, for this is the very course calculated to produce varying motion. Hence in all successful mills, from the broad sail German mills of olden times to the Halladay Standard of to-day, the surface is reluced by taking in sail, leaving that which is exposed at the same angle as the whole and producing steady motion by giving greater load to the less surface. This results in an even application of the pressure to the area of the wheel, and does not subject one part to a double pressure, taking it all from another part.

Fig. 1 represents the "Halladay wind mill" with sails spread and heading, as it always does, directly into the wind.

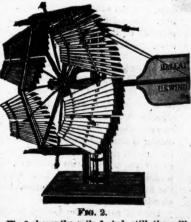


Fig 2 shows the sails furled; still the mill is headed to the wind. It will readily be understood that as the sails change from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that of Fig. 3, they swing out from the centre and reduce the surface exposed without, in the least,

the surface exposed without, in the least, changing the angle of the slats to the direct line of the wind.

It requires but a moment to stop this mill, and it will stand still, no matter what the velocity of the wind, for when the sail is thrown out of wind, every slat stands endwise to it, no angular surface exposed.

The wheel points directly into the eye of the wind and is affected by its fury no mere than the vane on the church steeple.



GREAT TROTTING RECORD

Messrs. Farrell & Godfrey, of Parma Jackson County, who have had the horse Ira Wilkes at the head of their breeding stables, recently resolved to send him to Mr. Geo. W. Voorhees, the well known trainer of this eity, to have him broken to trot; and make a match race with him as soon as he thought it advisable. Wilkes had a pacing record of 2:22%, made at the Michigan Horse Breeders' meeting held in this city last August, and had never shown any disposition to trot. Mr. Voorhees began training him, and in two weeks he trotted a race, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$200, with the horse Tom Hunter, and he won the race in three heats, time, 2:34, 2:28 and 2:41, certainly a remarkable performance for an eight year old horse which had always been kept in the stud, never had a season's training, and a natural pacer. Ira Wilkes is finely bred, his sire being George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Kirtley's Pachen, second dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, third dam by Bertrand (thorough bred). Messrs. Farrell & Godfrey should feel satisfied with a record of 2:28 after only two weeks' training, but his breeding gives him license to reduce those figures eight or ten seconds when he start under favorable circumstances.

The Horse's Teeth.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga zette says:

Without the shadow of a doubt, the horse is as subject to the toothache as is the human. To those who are in the least skeptical on this subject, we refer them to the bone-pile of a fertilizing company, and we assure them that they will be astonished at the number of horse's diseased teeth they will find. Diseased teeth have even been found in the fossil remains of horses.

The teeth are not even much worn by the eating of soft food, but when provender is precured by grazing, especially in pastures that are sandy and have been overflown, the friction and consequent wear are of no little importance. It is said of the horses and mules of the lower Mississippi Valley that very frequently their teeth belie their age several years. The male horses have forty -teeth. The muscles of the jaw are most powerful. · All bran, oats, and shelled corn should be carefully sifted preparatory to the horse being fed.

Should the teeth, during their powerful grinding, by accident come in contact with a piece of flint, glass or iron, we can imagine, in a measure at least, the immediate effect. This accident has been the cause of many a "rotten" tooth. Decomposition then takes place. Putrification of saliva adds to the rapid decay. The tooth becomes very soft -soft enough to cut. A swelling is seen on the side of the jaw. The opposite grinder grows in consequence of lack of attrition, or lack of resistence in grinding. (I have somewhere read of a specimen of morbid anatomy-the head of a mule-which contained a lower molar that pierced four inches above the lower face of the upper grinders and extended into the maxillary sinus. The animal being owned by an ignorant, careless man, was turned out for all summer to

"pick up." That mule starved to death.) The healthy tooth at last begins crushing the tissue of the unprotected gum. Pus accumulates in the cavity, and produces intolerable suffering. The swelling on the jaw subsides. The horse is "off his feed." Then follows the administration of several ils. He slowly grows no better. He per haps endeavors to masticate on the well side. The glands under the jaw enlarge. A dis charge from the nostrils ensues. The deflex is constant, and the breath becomes fetid to such a degree that the stench is unbearable The neighboring empirical "hoss doctor" -who "knows all about a hoss, and don' you forget it "-is called. The case is declared to be glanders. The horse is destroyed. Such has been the fate of many a good

The face of a horse will tell you if he has the toothache. The herse's facial expression at times denotes considerable and is deserving of more study than it receives. At time the eve will indicate bounding life and spirit and at other times depression and languor Society may twaddle and prate over little hair-splitting nothings, while at the door may stand an animal as sensitive, as finely Gramed and as exquisitely clothed as they, swafting their pleasure while suffering with all the patience of a stoic great anguish from a diseased tooth.

Examine a number of horses' mouths and you will be surprised by the comparison of one horse's grinders with another's. An additional tooth is sometimes presented ante rior to the first molar. This is called the blind or wolf tooth, and by some is looked upon with great anxiety. It is of no known utility, no doubt in the road, and therefore it should be extracted. This tooth can produce no harm, save local irritation in its cutting. Some deny this, and claim that the ence of this tooth superinduces blindness, big-head, etc. It is nothing but a "remnant tooth, and can be traced back to the antediluvian horse, when he was no larger than a small dog.

There is no remedy for diseased teeth in horses save extraction, and this should be accomplished immediately by a thoroughly competent operator, as there is considerable danger in performing the operation, both to patient and dentist. Fracture of the jaw, swallowing of the drawn tooth, and quite a number of other accidents have happened the animal during the operation, thereby

showing the necessity of skill. There is room in the United States for several thousand skilled horse dentists. But as they receive comparatively little encouragement, their number will always be very imited, and they will confine themselves to the large cities.

Hungarian Grass for Horses.

In an exchange Prof. Stewart says that in such cases it were fed in considerable they can meet once a month; and get round

orse. And if this grass is cut in full blossom the hay may be so dusty as to be injuwill be found a very nutritious and profitable hay for horses. The larger sorts of millet are of the same general character, and if the seed of golden millet is allowed to mature, the seed should be threshed and ground into meal, when horses will do well upon this millet meal fed upon cut millet hay.

THE Breeders' Gazette, whose horse editor seems to hate a thoroughbred as much as John Randolph did a Merino sheep, feels called to remark:

"The race track at Brighton Beach, which was never an ornament to the turf, has been closed by reason of enforcement of the law prohibiting betting. The proprietors of the course, however, have built another one in New Jersey, and promise to continue the so-called racing there until the snow flies. The gambling machines known as race horses are having a hard time of it in the East."

We have noticed many such allusions in the Gazette, and the idea seemed to be to show that only trotting horse owners and drivers are honest. How does the following from a correspondent of Wilkes' Spirit port issued the figures given show as consound to the average readers:

"Speaking with a horsey chap in my office the other day regarding why it was that some Baltimore horses had gone clear through all the county Fairs in slow time without being beaten, he remarked: 'I without being beaten, he remarked: 'I don't suppose that those horses have been in ted in a legitimate race since they have been away. The party who owns them would rather win than have the money, although he is particularly fond of it, and he invariably divides up with the best horse in the race for the honors.' This conversation I know to be a true bill, for it was given to me verbatim at Frederick by the owner of Myrtella G."

It strikes us that the trotting horse as a gambling machine.

Horse Gossip.

MR. HAGGIN, the California turfman, now has over 200 thoroughbred brood mares and

MR. J. I. CASE, of Wisconsin, is now sole owner of Glenview, having purchased Mr. Wheeler's interest. ROSCOR CONKLING, having forsworn politics

has purchased a fast pair of trotters, one of them being Lyman 2:251/4, and drives the on the New York roads. THE BARD, Mr. A. J. Cassatt's crack, has

started 14 times this year, won nine races. peen second four times and unplaced but His winnings thus far are \$36,935. In the 2:20 race at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1st.

Hinda Rose won the first heat in 2:211/4, and

the next three were taken by Patron in 2:20½, 2:21¾ and 2:21½. Tom Rodgers, C. F. Clay Lizzie Wilkes, and Olaf also started. At the recent Lexington breeders' meeting, in the race for three-year-olds, six heats were

rotted with an average of 2:263/4. The firs two trials were dead heats, and were trotted in 2:24%, 2:24%. Nutbreaker took the third heat in 2:26, and Bermuda the last three in 2:251/2, 2:263/4, 2:29. THERE are some remarkable prizes among the numerous blanks in breeding and handl-

ing fast horses. Seven year ago Messrs. Baker & Harrigan sold Pancoast to Mr. Mc Ferran for \$2,000, and the horse has since then earned a small fortune, besides selling for \$28,000 at the recent sale of the McFerran trotting stock. At Pekin, Ill., recently, a case was disposed

of in the courts which is of interest to horse owners. Christian Zehr brought suit to recover damages for some horses killed by the mysterious condition powders, drenches and State Live Stock Commission which were and the jury gave him \$2,100. This was the first suit under the new live stock commission law, and is important as furnishing a preedent in future cases. There is another point deserving of attention, and that is the revalence of this deadly disease at so many lifferent points in that State.

> THE report of the committee appointed to investigate the manner in which Secretary Vall, of the National Trotting Association had conducted the affairs of his office, ha been submitted. From its tenor it is quite apparent that Mr. Vail has conducted the affairs of his office in a manner which has oved a serious detriment to the affairs of the Association, and caused a great deal of unnecessary trouble and annoyance to owners of trotting horses. It also appears that he is incapable of keeping the financial affairs of the office in a satisfactory manner, either from carelessness or lack of knowledge. The counts were finally settled, and Secretary Vail paid over a large balance due the Asso ciation. It is not contended that Mr. Vai was at all dishonest, but his methods placed the Association in about the same position a if the Secretary were. It is probable a new cretary will be chosen at an early day to ucceed Mr. Vail.

> > Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every know. .. medy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this saved him from death. Any sunce dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free s14-eow-15t



Small Neighborhood Clubs. I have made a careful study of "farmers

clubs," and how to conduct them, for ten years, and in so doing have changed my former views considerably. I at first advocated county or township clubs as the best possible organization for the farmer. I have attended some of the best county clubs to be found anywhere, and I have never seen one that I thought would compare with the loca lubs with which I am familiar. In the large club the attendance is always irregular and the talking is sure to be done by the few It is impossible to get a hundred or more men together in an organization without getting some who are windy and verbos and in the large organization the timid, who the belief of the injurious effect of feeding most need the training that preparation for and participation in, the discussion would a few cases where this grass has been fed to furnish, are given no chance. The bes horses after maturing its seed. The seed is farmers' club in my estimation is made up too fine to be masticated or digested, and if of twelve or thirteen families, enough s

gestion and other serious diseases in the bers. It is well to have one extra family, so that in case of sickkess or any good reason why a family can not take the club at the rious to horses with weak lungs. For hay it time assigned the extra family can take it. should be cut just before blossom, when it The advantages of the small club are: 1st. The members are all thoroughly acquainted with each other from the start. 2d. The attendance is sure to be regular, for in a small organization of this kind each member knows he will be missed, and ten years' observation in two clubs of this kind has shown me that a member is rarely absent unless unavoidably detained. 3d. In such a club every member is put on duty. The president assigns to the members their parts for each meeting and sees that all are called out, and every member takes part, and even the most timid soon find it easy to do duty Our programme is prepared a year in advance and printed, in which is given the place and time of meeting and the topics and various sub-topics to be discussed .-W. F. Brown, in Stockman.

Cooked and Raw Corn for Pigs.

The value of cooked corn as compared with corn in the raw state has been the subject of experiment by Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In a reclusively as figures can show anything that the cooked corn is less useful than the raw grain, the difference in favor of the uncooked corn, taking the item of pounds of feed required to make one pound of increase mounting to exactly one-fifth. That this result is not an accident Prof. Shelton thinks is abundantly proven by other item of the summary. The daily consumption of each pig using

cooked feed was almost exactly the same as the amount of raw corn used in the pens where raw corn was the exclusive food, but the average daily gain-and of course the well as the thoroughbred is a fair sample of total gain—and the gain per hundred weight of pig were in the series using the cooked feed greatly less than with the pigs using the raw corn. "Such an entire unanimity of results can only be explained," says Prof. Shelton, "upon the theory that the cooking was an injurious process so far as its use as food for fattening animals is concerned. With younger animals, whose gain would be made chiefly in growth, the cooked feed might give different results from the forego ing; but a considerable general experience does not encourage this belief."

> Nothing has been said here about the cos of cooking-always a considerable item both in respect to labor and cost of fuel.

A PROLIFIC flock of sheep is mentioned in the Farmers' Gazette of Dublin where it is stated that "the shepherd of Mr. E. King Fordham was, at Cambs Agricultural show. eld at Royston, awarded the first prize for rearing the largest number of lambs, with east proportional loss of ewes, in this large county of sheep breeding flocks, thus beat ing some thirty competitors, the number being 400 lambs reared from 270 ewes.

Prof. Cook thinks that one chief cause of the demoralization of wheat prices, the opening of new territory in the Northwest, will soon right itself if the present system of cropping there is continued. "Inexhaustible fertility" is a phrase that looks well in the land circular of a railroad company, but contil uous cropping of wheat will lay it out sooner or later unless fertilizers are used or otation in crops practiced. An intelligent and wealthy miller in Southern Illinois re marked to the writer in 1882 that a failure of wheat in his county had never been known. "It will raise wheat every year for fifty years to come." It was almost total failure last year. That is what the Northwest will come to sooner or later .-American Miller.

AT East Aurora, N. Y., there are being firm. They are fifteen feet in circumference and three and a half feet high, weighing from 8,000 to 4,000 pounds. They are designed for the holiday trade, and each contains ten English sovereigns scattered through it. The milk of several hundred cows is contained in each, and the ourd was made at different factories and brought together to be pressed

T. B. TERRY says: "Where costly and easily broken and injured tillage implements are used, there should be no large loose stones no fixed stones and no roots where the ploy will strike them, and as far as possible no stumps. The same is true of many expensive planting and harvesting tools. Instead of esitating to buy a costly tool for fear it wouldn't stand the strain if it struck an obstruction. I would go to work and get everything out of the way that would do any in-

A "DOWN EAST" farmer has his corn set up in this fashion: For setting up, he had a lot of frames made A-shaped out of pieces of board four feet long. Two of these were se up, and a long fence board six inches wide ran from one to the other, resting on the ross-pieces, and being held in place by two cleats up and down. The corn was stood up each side of this board when cut. Then poles vere laid along each side about two-thirds o the way up, and bound together through the corn by twine bands. Care was taken to have the bands come together as roof-shaped as ssible. Here the corn stands until wanted. and it stands, for it cannot possibly fall down.

THE Indiana Farmer comments on the low rices obtained for cattle at a combination ale on the Indiana fair grounds, saying that though the prices were low they were good enough for the class of cattle offered, which emed to consist of culls and inferior ani nals in poor condition. The sale was slimly attended. The cattle were from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; and the breeders of In diana do not feel flattered that people outside the State should consider them such poo judges of cattle.

THE trade in commercial fertilizers in thi ountry amounts to thirty millien dollars early. It has shrunken ten to fifteen per ent within a year or two, though up to that time, there had been a large and rapid in, rease. These fertilizers are a comparatively new thing in Northern farming, but have jong been used in growing cotton. They are selling cotton seed for feeding and oil man ufacture which they formerly rotted down for manure. Low prices of farm products have limited the use of commercial fertilizers on many large farms.

PROF. STEWART says the one danger in the use of rye for food for farm animals arises from the fungusacalled ergot. This is a virulent poison when ground with the grain, and nal recommends for shipment a coop made is likely to produce abortion in cows. This is what has led dairymen to fear its use, and n some cases serious consequences have resulted from feeding the grain to horses. The

danger, however has been greatly exaggerated. The wheat plant is subject to the same lisease of ergot, and occasionally serious ences have been produced by erge of wheat, but as wheat is not used as food for animals to any considerable extent, and the nachinery for milling separates this danger ous element from flour, therefore little atten tion is called to it as a disease of wheat. The rye plant, when healthy, matures grain that is perfectly safe to feed to all farm stock.

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Che Poultry Pard.

The General Purpose Fowl.

There is much discussion going on in to which is the best general purpose fowl. Farmers who used to give but meager attention to the subject, are beginning to find that in chickens as well as any other stock, the purest and best breeds always pay best. and bring in a larger dividend in the end. In fact, the dunghill fowl is pretty nearly eliminated, and a thing of the past, a relic of the dark ages as you might say.

To-day if you start out to visit the pleas ant farms and comfortable surroundings of our rural kings you will find their yards dotted mostly with pure bred fowls of some leading variety. Here you will meet the Brown Leghorns, the queens of egg producers; there you will discover the stately Brahmas, the kings of table fowls; and again, the broad-breasted Cochins, the Langshans, the Wyandottes, the Javas, the Plymouth Rocks or the Hamburgs and many other worthy breeds: but it is generally found nowadays that the farmer has learned to appreciate the advantages of having only pure stock, whether it be in horses, cattle, nogs or chickens.

We have received numerous inquiries of late from our readers as to which we consider the best fowl for all purposes; and, not knowning often the circumstances or conditions under which the writers are prompted to write, we are often at a loss to answer them. It makes quite a difference in the selection whether they are to have the range of a large farm, or pent-up quarters in town, or for what purpose they are wanted, whether they are wanted for eggs, for market, one or both combined.

First, as to egg producers the Leghorns, from experience, seem to stand at the head of the list, closely followed by the Spanish and Hamburgs. For a purely meat fowl the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans seem to fill the bill to perfection, while they are also good layers and better winter layers than the lighter breeds. Although they do not lay so well "all the year round," yet from the time they are three or four months old they are always ready for the table, and make a full-breasted, fine roast. But for the "general purpose fowl," as I

understand it, we want one which shall combine, as near as possible, the best qualifications of layers, marketers and sitters. Now, I think these merits are combined

in most desirable proportions, in the Plyith Rock and the Wyand sentially American breeds, and both having come rapidly and boldly to the front on account of their many practical traits. In the first place they are hardy breeds, well able to withstand the varying climate of America. They develop rapidly, begin laying very soon, and lay almost equally well in winter as in the warmest weather. They are faithful, but not the most persistent sitters. They make good mothers, ever careful and attentive to their young broods, yet willing to relinquish them at the proper time. For marketing and for table use they cannot be excelled, and the color and flavor of their meat is excellent. They grow to a good size, averaging from six to nine pounds, and make fine broilers at three or four months old. They are easily kept, as they will eat nearly everything and are tame and tractable, nor will they fly over a high enclosure. In a word, we would recommend them as the true general purpose fowl, and especially the ideal farmers' fowl .- Poultry Month

A WESTERN lady states, as her experience as a poultry raiser, that one bushel of corn, or its equivalent in corn mixed with other foods, will produce fourteen pounds of poultry in the form of growing cockerels. At the same time it must be borne in mind that something in addition to corn must be used as food. Confine a fowl in a yard with no other food than corn, and, as all the wants of the fowl system would not be supplied, it would soon die of starvation in the midst of plenty.

KILL your roosters for various reasons First, you are not so apt to have little chicks running about in the fall. Second, the did roosters are no longer needed, as next season you should get your young roosters from nother flock, and the old ones you have are just eating feed for no use at all, and are just in the way of the other fowls. Last, but not least by any means, your eggs packed for winter market will keep much better if no roosters are allowed to run with the hens. Clear out your old ones and try the

A CORRESPONDENT of the Poultry Monthly says: "A walk through any mar. ket convinces one that the manner in which poultry is usually shipped is cruelty, both to the fowls and the people who expect to eat them. A glance at the crowded, lean, thirsty, hungry and miserable birds that fill the dirty coops is enough to destroy a vigorous appetite, and make them forswear any thing in the shape of poultry on the spot. Food thrown on the bottom of the filthy coops, with a gill or so of slimy water in a filthy platter is the diet supposed to fit the unfortunate bipeds for dainty pies and fragrant fricassee. A California poultry jour of wire netting stretched over a single wire frame, which makes an airy coop for this climate. It is worth while to make this a subject for thought and consequent improvement, inasmuch as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

THE Prairie Farmer says: Don't shut up the turkeys that you intend for market, for when confined to close quarters turkeys are more liable to lose flesh than to gain, Shut up the rest of the flock, and let those that you desire to fatten have free range Feed well, all they will eat of warm cooked vegetables and meal in the morning, and plenty of corn at noon and night. If they eem inclined to wander around too much, throw out a little corn between meals. Two or three weeks of such feeding will put them in prime order for market-i. e. if they have been kept growing right along as they should have been.

THE Poultry Monthly very justly says that

now, as the season of selling young stock is at hand, breeders should adopt the policy of selling only pure and reliable fowls to their ustomers. The catch-penny method, as practiced by some who have no reputation to lose, is bringing disgust and discredit on the poultry business. The fall trade is increasing yearly, and soon the seller and buyvarious poultry and agricultural journals, as er will recognize the fitness and policy of selling and buying in the fall, for in that way the purchaser can procure stock much cheaper than at other seasons, and the seller can be relieved of the care, trouble and risk of keeping the bulk of his stock over winter. The fall offers many advantages to both buyer and seller; the latter has usually more fowls on hand than he cares to winter over, and the early-hatched birds are so far advanced to maturity that he can, with tolerable accuracy, judge of their qualities by the Standard, if he is not a professional breeder and his good judgment and reliability may be tested, if the purchase is made in good faith and reliance on his honor. Poultrymen and fanciers should encourage fal sales. Wintering a large number of fowls, pigeons or any kind of pet stock is at best very risky and expensive, as they require more than ordinary care and need more ouses and runs. Worst of all to be dreaded is the liability of disease spreading among them, and the loss of breeding stock, on which so much time, labor and outlay have been expended. These are obvious reasons why breeders are inclined to dispose of their surplus stock in the fall, and expect fair prices.

> We don't wish to see any of our readers de frauded, and must warn them against the many counterfeits of the "Garland Stove and Ranges." These articles are without doubt the best that we have seen, both beautiful and useful.

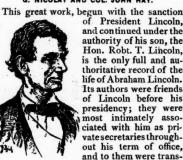
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administration,-important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work, THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will by no means be entirely omitted. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., will appear. **NOVELS AND STORIES**

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The Peach Canning Industry.

Richardson & Robbins are the proprietors of the leading cannery in Dover, Del. They Heath Cling. They use from twelve to fifpeach season, and over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of granulated sugar for syrup purposes. In a year's time they manufacture and use 1,500,000 cans for fruits, meats and plum pudding. Their process of canning and preserving peaches is essentially as follows:

When the wagon with its cargo of choice peaches reaches the cannery it is unloaded and the baskets are passed into the "peach room," where they are placed on wooden racks sufficiently far apart to permit the air to circulate freely and steadily. Some canneries receive peaches while hard, which are. naturally, insipid; these they peel by machinery and, being able to work them faster without much risk of decay, save in the expense, whilst the consumer receives poor truit for his money. Here, however, each peach must be perfectly ripe before it is reseived and passed into the "peeling room" to be peeled and stoned, which is done by hand. The "peeling room" is the largest in the cannery. Along each side and down some 150 to 200 "peelers" principally girls. They generally work in partnership; that is, one girl will cut and stone the peach while her partner peels it. In this manner the experienced ones can put machinery to shame. With one sweep of an ordinary knife the peach is cut in twain; a little prod. and out flies the stone; a few whirls, and off rolls the skin, and another peach is already under way. The "peelers" earn from sixty cents to two dollars per day. As the fruit is peeled two men gather it in buckets and place it on the elevator, which carries it to has, in consequence, been weak. A few the "filling room." As fast as the fruit reaches this room it is thoroughly cleansed in England, many farmers and small dealers the two modes so apparently conflicting per by steam of every foreign substance. It is sent apples over in so large quantities and then passed to the "fillers"—twenty-four all at the same time that the market was girls, who occupy three tables, four at each corner. The peaches come in large pans, and each "filler" selects with a fork only the perfect halves, which she deftly places apples since. Owing to a very heavy crop inside the can. The imperfect halveswhich are broken or ragged-go to another table where they are packed in gallon cans interests have now become established as a and sold for making pies. When each can is full it is shoved along

to another table, where it is filled with syrup with a large dipper. The syrup which ac. a heavily increased business. cumulates on the outside of the can is next | The prices are the highest at Glasgow. passed to the "cappers," eight of whom the latter place is a trade centre. control two tables. Each can is placed unare laid on, and these four prongs are pressed down, holding the caps in their places, preventing solder from running inside, until they are hermetically sealed. When a certain number have been soldered, the "rack is of iron, circular in shape, and holds twenty-eight cans. Four racks are placed on each truek, and the cans are then taken to the bathing department. The "bath room" is provided with seven-sometimes morelarge iron tubs, capable of holding four to six racks. Beside each tub is a derrick crane, with its necessary tackle or pulleys. The "sling" is fastened into three sides of rack, and the "bathman" hauls away until the cans are immediately over the tub, when he gently lowers them into the boiling water, with which the tub is partially filled. fifteen minutes, according to their variety.

This is, virtually, the final process, for when the contents are sufficiently cooked, the cans are taken to the packing room. where they are varnished, labeled and packed in boxes ready for shipment.

Fruits for Market.

There has been a great deal of money made by growing fruits for market and the profits have sometimes been very large upon the amount of land used and labor employ ed. This has stimulated extensive planting and in many sections production has so in. creased beyond the demand of the market that only very low prices have been realized by those who have gone into the business late. Many are theref ore discouraged and are going out of the business pretty badly disgusted. The trouble was they went too deep into the cultivation of the fruit, without looking out for a market. It is quite often a great deal easier to make a thing than to sell it after it is made. Farmers are not the only class who have learned this to their sorrow. Any perishable articles of food, when in demand, pay a better profit than do foods like corn and wheat, that may be kept for months or years, but when in oversupply they must often sell for a much smaller profit or even at a loss, for the reason that they are perishable and must be sold and consumed at once or become worth-

In producing any kind of perishable foods, like fruit, milk or meats, one should will equal the probable supply. There are prices, when a stranger bringing a load of tions of a remedy. either might find it difficult to sell at any

for regularity in delivering them can count upon his products being seld about as fast salable, but the buyers all seemed to have a early flat red are the safest. supply and did not care to make offers for and transient ones.

not for a year, but for many years or for life. There will be bad years for fruit growers as well as for producers of any other products, but these who learn the business most thoroughly and who establish a name for quality of products and for fair dealing, first commence to put up Crawford's Early will be the ones to succeed in the long run. or Reeve's Favorite peach and finish on Crawford's Late, the Smock and the White years, when everybody else is in it, but they will make the money when others fail from teen hundred baskets every day for the ignorance of the business or because of are limited, and the price varies from 75 period of six weeks which constitutes the periodical under-production. It is the earnest workers and steady plodders, after all, who come out ahead in the struggles for existence. - N. E. Farmer.

The Export Apple Trade.

In a recent issue the probability of a short English crop of apples was mentioned. That probability is now a certainty. Not only by circulars, which generally somewhat exaggerate matters, but by private advices and by interviews with parties recently from abroad, is the report confirmed. It is uncertain, as yet, how much damage the drought and weather had caused the crop or how large a percentage, but it is surely the fact that the English crop is many thousand barrels short of the average.

The English markets are ordinarily supplied with fruit from the Continent, but reports from France state that there is only about three-fourths of a crop; in Germany the crop will be a light one. Not only is this the "off" year, but similar unfavorable weather as was experienced in England afthe centre are rows of benches, on which sit fected the blossom; in Holland similar conditions at the critical period to those experienced in England and Germany, reduced the promise of a fair average to half a crop: while in Belgium, apples at present promise one-third of an average crop. Therefore, it I observe that amateur farmers are often is evident that there will be little support puzzled to know whether to store cabbages frm the Continent.

THE CROP IN AMERICA.

In America, on the contrary, the crop has been particularly large, and the apples have been of fine quality. The market at home years ago, under the reports of a short crop drugged and prices dropped. Almost a total loss was the result to the consignors. The farmers and small dealers have shipped no there will probably be a number of new firms in the export market. The apple shipping separate branch of business, and some firms do no other shipping business. This year although there will be many "mushroon by a lad who presides over the syrup bowl firms," the regular established firms will do

wiped off by a young lady, and the can is They are lower at Liverpool only because

der a machine which resembles a very large | Quoting sterling at \$4 85, the price of one fishing hook, without a sharp point. When barrel of apples at 16 shillings would cost the cans—each capper attends to four at \$3 88. Then \$1 25 must be taken from that, once—are in their proper positions, the caps | for the cost of the barrel and the heading and hooping of it, and also the freights of two shillings, six pence, leaving \$2 02 from which must come the cost of the apples and the shippers' profit. As the freight rates will probably be raised, and the profits will truck" is wheeled to the table. Each rack be proportionately even, while, the state of the market be naturally as favorable to shippers as it is.

APPLES IN EUROPE. It will thus be seen, that as the apple supply to be derived from the European continent will be of a very slender character, there is good reason to anticipate a lively de mand, moderate prices for American apples, which, as long as they can be obtained on such terms, will be by reason of their own merit, preferred to the exclusion of all the bed is good. I have not said anything others.

The disastrous wind-up of the last se accentuates what has so often been said: an essential point often overlooked. that local crop conditions taken alone for guidance are dangerous and misleading, inducing shippers to pay a price for apples, which the large supplies available do not

Glutting the English market as is feared will be the case in the near future, judging from the actions of at least one large shipper will reduce the margin of profit even more. As it is now apples will net the farmer one dollar per barrel as they run. This price is for apples on the tree. Generally the expense of picking comes on the farmer. The apples are then sorted and those not fit for export trade are barreled and sent south. Around Philadelphia the market for apples is much greater than the supply, so that Boston apples are well taken up.

There will be no more apples shipped from Boston the coming season than for many years. Ordinarily New York ships twice as many apples abroad as Boston. This year, however the order has been reversed.

Liverpool receives more apples than any other foreign port. Last season out of a total of 894,822 barrels 546,804 were landed there, against 147,102 at London, 176,445 at Glasgow, and the remaining 24,471 barrels were landed at various small ports.-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Short Onion Crop for 1886.

The onion crop, owing to a smaller acreage, dry weather and the maggot, generally endeavor to establish a regular demand that shows a reduced yield from last year. The onions, though not as large, are, in most men in the vicinity of Boston who can grow cases, of better quality than those harvested asparagus, grapes, strawberries and other in 1885. Complaint of the magget appears fruits and vegetables and sell them at fair to be pretty general, with very few sugges-

Special reports to October 2, places the yield of the crop in Maine at from two hun-A "run of custom" is worth everything dred to four hundred and fifty bushels to in trade of every kind. A man who is well the acre, prices ranging from fifty cents to known for the high quality of his goods and \$1 per bushel, with a tendency, in many cases, to sell.

In some localities there have been no as they are ready for market. We saw a pests, while in other maggots, wire worms man a few days ago trying to sell only four and frost have done considerable damage bushels of pears that he had brought into In the extreme northern part of the State the city to accommodate a poor neighbor the crop is an uncertain one, the weather who grew them. The fruit was of fair being so cold that the hardiest varieties are quality and of varieties not particularly unneeded—the early red globe and the extra

The yield in Massachusetts averages all what they did not need for the day. Their the way from 250 to 500 bushels to the acre, own shippers would be sending more right according to quality of soil, culture given, along and they felt that they keep old and freedom from pests, etc. Prices range at reliable patrons rather than take on new fifty cents to \$1 per bushel, the same as in Maine, and on the whole farmers are quite

If we would make money raising small free sellers at these figures. In some sec fruits we must go into the business to stay, tions rust maggots and blight at tops did great damage, the maggots almost discouraging growers at Concord. The quality of the crop is generally good.

In Connecticut the onions are smaller, but of better quality than last year. Cut-worms and maggots were unusually prevalent, half the crop is East Hartford and South Windsor having been plowed up on account of their ravages. Frost also caused considerable damage in some places. As yet sales cents to \$1 per bushel.

Only about 250,000 bushels will be har vested this year from the great onion fields of Orange County, N. Y., which usually produce between 500,200 and 600,000 bushels on the 2,500 to 3,000 acres planted. The new onion weevil, which proved so destructive last year, and the cut-worm are responsible for this. Growers in most sections are disposed to hold for a late market, although sales at fifty cents to \$1 per bushel are reported. Frost and pests have spared the crop in a few localities, and it shows a larger average yield than last year-500 bushels per acre in Madison County, against 400 in

In other sections the yield is not so good, being from 200 to 300 bushels, considerably less than in 1885. The quality is, on the whole, much better than then.

The crop in Michigan is about one-third short, and in Wisconsin, although the quality is excellent, the yield is short 621/4 per cent. owing principally to drought, while in Iowa the crop is almost a failure. The Ohio crop is very good.—Husbandman.

Storing Cabbage Heads. A correspondent of the N. Y. World

for winter with the heads up or down in the trenches. These doubtful folks read in one journal how a correspondent stores his cab. bages heads down with great success; in another, or perhaps the same journal, a second correspondent tells how he stores cabbage roots down. This is puzzling to beginners but old cultivators understand what make

fectly justifiable and practical. "The usual mode of placing cabbage compactly in a trench with the heads down applies only to these already fully headed, the main object in inverting them being t turn off the water. But there are immature cabbages to be stored-cabbages that re quire further heading and sometimes more growth. These are properly placed in trenches, roots down, so that these shall be kept alive.

"As cabbages do not suffer from light frosts, they do not require to be pulled before hard freezing weather. When placed in the trenches some experience and judgment is required to know how to give sufficient protection without too much heat. A place shaded from the sun is best for the

Asparagus.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World says "The quickest and safest way to have goodsized asparagus two years after planting is to grow the plants from seed. I prefer putting the seed in in the fall. I make the soil just as rich as possible, then sow seeds of this year's growth in drills four inches deep and from one and a half to two feet apart. The earth is then packed down hard and firm over them and the surface well protect ed until spring. With good seed, very rich soil and care during the spring and summer I have plants large enough to transplant in the fall. In transplanting I set the plants from three to four feet apart each way. It does not do to crowd asparagus if you want it good. Also be sure that the drainage of about manuring the asparagus bed, for that is too well known an item, but drainage is

This view the Rural New Yorker endorses in a late issue, stying: "Asparagus roots may still be planted. If not now it would be well to prepare the plot now for spring. and to plant as early in spring as the weather will permit. Asparagus is really one of the easiest vegetables to raise-far easier than celery. We prefer to raise it from seed, and to sow the seed where the plants are to remain. In the preparation of the soil there is no difference whether we sow the seeds or plant the sets.' A rich deen, mellow soil is required, and that is the whole story. Our experiment of raising as paragus eight years ago from seeds may still be remembered by our older readers. Seeds of every supposed variety were procured from France, Germany and England, and sown side by side. These seeds were sown thickly in drills four feet apart and the plants thinned to one foot apart in the row As to the size and flavor of difference, the Argenteuil shoots were more silvery, the

Red Dutch redder in color than the others "The old way was to sow in the seed-bed and then transplant. But there is no reason for a special seed-bed; no need of transplanting. We merely make additional labor and defer the time when the shoots may be cut. An ounce of seed will cost 10 cents and there are fully 1,200 seeds in an ounce, and these will give plants enough for a large family. Were we preparing a bed of asparagus, we should have the plants at least two by four feet apart."

Lime-Water for Earth Worms.

In the use of lime water to destroy earth worms in the soil of flower pots, some persons fear injury to the plants by using it too strong, and therefore neglect to employ it altogether. It should be understood that lime-water will not injure plants. And by lime-water is meant water containing all the lime it will hold in solution. This is a definite quantity, and cannot be increased, no natter how large an amount of lime in excess is used for a certain quantity of water. The water will hold so much and no more. After slaking lime in water it is allowed to settle, and then the clear liquid is poured off; this is lime-water. The soil of a plant can be saturated with it by pouring it on, or by immersing the pot in it for a time. This operation will destroy earth worms, or compel them to escape. - Vick's Magazine.

THE Early Richmond cherry when top grafted on Morello, bears much large crops of fruit than on Mahaleb, but is shorter lived on account of this excessive bearing.

Horticultural Notes.

An old pear tree, planted by Colonel Navarre at Monroe in 1812, was cut down last

THE Monroe Commercial says: Geo. Doty of Raisinville, has handed us a well grown russet apple—russet as to its appearance, but a Belleflower in shape—picked from a Belleflower tree. It would seem that Belleflower trees are given to bearing russets this year.

THE American Agriculturist advises: Make your garden now, and sow the seed in the spring. We want simply to remind our readers that the garden will look better and be better if it is plowed or spaded now, and all weeds and rubbish burned or removed, and the land got ready for sowing at the earliest applied and plowed in at this time, leaving the ground rough and exposed to the action of freezing and thawing in the winter. In the spring cross-plowing or harrowing will bring it into condition to receive the seeds of

THE Orange County, (N. Y.) Farmer says: A few days since we noted a farmer with a barrel of fine looking pears of the White Doyenne or Virgalieu variety. They looked well, but on tasting them it was at once ascertained that they had been allowed to remain on the tree until ripe. They were consequently very poor and flat, when they should have been delicious. It seems strange that farmers cannot learn this lesson—"pick pears when hard." These sold for less than half what they would have brought had they been picked at the proper time.

essfully lay down turf for lawns, even in hot weather, if he follows the operation when finished, and before getting dry, with a simple covering of half an inch of fine light soil put through a sieve. The grass soon grows through the soil. This fine and even stratum of dust affords a protection similar to that of the famous deposit of fine earth which the late A. B. Dickinson effected by flooding his grass lands with muddy brooks in spring. the fine deposit, and by which he made his meadows give three tons of hav to the sore after a sufficient repetition of the process.

THE Farmers' Home Journal has a "Tennessee department" in which it gives, among other items, the following, which beats our northern second crop items out of sight: Second crop grapes produced by Mr. C. F. profitable this season. Mr. H. has sold 700 ounds. The Ives is more prone to produce cond crop than any other variety. Second rop raspberries have been quite abundant in Davison County. The strawberry has sported very little this season. The Charles Downing, so clever to produce second crops as been content to favor us with a large, de licious first crop. Mr. F. L. Armstead has had apple trees to bloom the second time, and herry trees have been blooming almost the entire season."

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure. 25, 50c., \$1 GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

Apiarian.

Ventilation of Hives.

G. L. Tinker, in the American Agriculturist says, in an article on wintering bees: Bees require free ventilation in winter. They throw off a large amount of moisture in their breath that must have a ready means of exit from the hive or the bees will become restless,-a never-failing indication of something wrong. All undue loss of heat must by giving free bottom ventilation and allowcovering in my experience is solid unpainted wood. Simply place a thin board over the brood-chamber so as to leave a bee space over the frames in time to have it well propoliced and I will guarantee it to hold the heat to the comfort of the bees and at the to all moisture and that too, directly through the board and the propolis.

I am prepared to say from ample experiience that every kind of upward ventilation through free opening or loose porous coverings is pernicious and liable to disaster; for goes out with the loss of heat which is forced strongly upward through free outlets by the pressure of cold air coming in at the entrance. We can now see why bees instinctively stop up all the crevices with propolis. It is to prevent the loss of heat which nature has taught them is life; and had beekeepers been as wise as the physiologist who said "heat is life," we should have saved thousands upon thousands of colonies lost in wintering, largely through the follies of upward ventilation. It has been a dear lesson indeed that has taught us that our theorie of absorbents have been all wrong. We now know, if we can retain the heat, there is no difficulty about getting out the moist ure. The heat expels it as heat expels moisture from a kiln of lumber even when sealed up as tight as can be made, and it is heat that causes evaporation of moisture and dryness everywhere.

Where the temperature about the hives never goes below 45° or 50°, as in cellar wintering, we have a different state of things than exists in out-door wintering. Even by very free bottom ventilation if the hive is tight on top the bees may get too warm and become restless. Hence it will be seen that bees must be ventilated to suit their surroundings, the leading object being always to keep them in winter confinemen in as torpid a state as possible; for we have learned that activity means waste of tissue. excessive consumption of food, loss of vital ity and premature death. Spring dwindling can be traced to no other source. The bee are worn out with activity, with constant struggles, with adverse conditions of their life. Successful wintering means conserve tion of vitality, which is best accomplished through what is known as hibernation.

This state, which bees begin to enter upor the approach of frosty nights in the fall, is one which cannot elicit too close attention by beekeepers; for upon it hinge the great est successes of the future. It is simply a conservative state that the bee enters, enabling us to bring the bee of the fall to music 6 cents. Catalogue free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

the bee of the spring with all of its vitality and working capacity intact, and unchanged by the intervening time. A bee's life is only too short, but its length is measured by its activity; hence, to span the long winter months, it must have rest from its labors Nature has provided this rest in what we shall henceforth call hibernation. It is no of course the profound hibernation of many other insects, nor does any one claim that. The bee becomes torpid, lethargic and respires imperceptibly. There is a considerable reduction of the temperature of the clus er from that existing in a state of activity to the lowest point consistent with vital action,-a slight respiration and imperceptible movement. The reduction of temperature is about 20°, enough to justify those who are claiming true hibernation for bees that they are indulging in no gibberish. It is a state, however, requiring food at intervals of from three to five days. I only know that they have regular feeding times when the whole colony becomes active and each bee seems to help itself to honey. When all have feast-

will consume not more than one pound of honey per month and this state continues, if all goes right, from the first of November to the first of February, when breeding commences. More heat is then required and the bees are no longer in a perfectly listless state. The patch of brood started will be, however, quite small, usually not over four inches in diameter, so that no great increase of temperature is required. They start no more unless they have frequent fights, until in March when extensive breeding begins and hibernation ceases altogether Hibernation is secured only at a low tem-

the cellars should be cooled to 41° by open perature goes below 41°, I would raise it by 48° and keep it there until the bees are set out. Two very serious mistakes are often in having the cellar too warm; and the second is in allowing currents of fresh air to enter through sub-earth pipes. Both of these conditions prevent hibernation and tend to

In hives protected with chaff, sawdust etc., we get a near approach to the condition secured in a single-walled hive in a repository; and, if the protection is sufficient, bees will winter out-of-doors as well as in. But it is plain, if we are to secure uniform temperature, we must winter in special depositories. My objection to chaff-hives is the cost and the labor of preparation for

which it is not. Most of our countrymer ment-what next?

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Ist: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

and curative power, which effects cures here-tofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, billousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on

ulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me. A book containing many additional state-ments of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Mcde only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

ed they settle into the tornid state again. A colony of bees properly hibernating

perature. It commences at a point below 50° and becomes more profound until we reach 41°. Going below that it gradually becomes less until below 32°. Going below this point the bees become active and the labors destructive to their vitality and life begin. Severe cold and currents of air interrupt hibernation and should be provided against in order to the most successful wintering. Before bees are placed in cellars, ing hatchways or ventilators at night, and the temperature should be kept down by the same means if inclined to rise. If the temthe use of anthracite coal stove and keep it as near 41° as possible till the first of February. Then raise the temperature to nade in placing bees in cellars: the first is

Swiss Honey.

One thing that traveled Americans are likely to remember, because it is the sole article they ever get abroad without paying for it, is Swiss honey. At nearly every inn in the little republic honey is always on the breakfast table, and you may eat as much as you like without cost. Generally strained, it is frequently called virgin honey, have always been taught to believe that it is be prevented and it can be easily retained pure, the much boasted, but rarely discovered, honesty of the Swiss being regarded as a oy giving free bottom ventilation and allowing no upward movement of air except through wood or other very close porous covering. The best and most economical ations. As this has been one of the things in which we have had complete faith, the discovery will have a tendency to shatter the little confidence we have left. Swiss honey, however, is not injurious, for which, perhaps, we should be thankful. It is not like same time give an almost unobstructed exit the famous honey of Trebizend, which is positively poisonous, causing severe headache and nausea. Xenophon, in his "Anabasis," describes it as producing the effect of temporary madness on the whole army. Recent travelers in that valley have observed the same consequences and ascribe it to the life of a colony of bees subjected to cold rhododendron, of which the bees there are very fond. Swiss honey a chemical debase-

Three Peculiarities Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrof-

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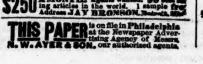
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In effect June 21.
Le've Arr'e †A.
.... Detroit 10 4 3 83 10 06 Walsh
4 20 10 42 Reedsboro
4 44 11 00 Munising
5 28 11 31 Au Train
5 40 11 38 Rock River
5 54 11 50 Onota
6 10 12 05 Sand River
7 00 12 40 Marquete
4A.M. †P.M. L've Arr.
8 00 12 50 Marquette
8 35 1 40 Negaunee
8 35 1 40 Negaunee
8 35 1 55 Ishpeming
10 00 3 05 Republic

Mixed train leaves St Ignace at

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 00 a m, arriving at Marquette at 5 30 p m; leaves Marqueta at 7 00 a m arriving at Marquette at 5 30 p m, Ignace at 5 55 p m, Central Standard time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. †Daily, except Staturday. A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. & Th't Agt

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'u.

Trains run on Cent ! Standar Time. Trains run on Cent—! Standar Time.

Cincinnati, Colum's aut Leave. Arrive.
Cleveland Express. 1:30 a m 1:00 p m
Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland&Buffalo Express | 50 a m 3:30 p m
Adrian, Toledo, Cleveland&Buffalo Express | m 5:40 m
Fayette, Chicago & Cin—
clinnati Express 3: pm 0:30 a m
The 5:40 p m train will ar ive, and the 3:00 p
m train depart from the Third street depot.
Other trains will arrive and depart from the
Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.
Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave.,
cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Flint and Pere Marquette Railway. Depot foot of Third Street. Tieket office, Voodward ave., cor. Jefferson, Merrill blook. Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *10:25 a m *6:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Knp *6:25 p m *1:10 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp. *9:55 p m *6:55 p m
Bay City & Ludigton Exp. *1:45 a m *11:30 p m
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tral Standard Time. In effect May 16th, 1865.

Morning Express. 6:50 am 11:45 am 11:

Grand Trunk Railway. eave. Depot Foot of Brush Street. Arrive

planty. *Rucept Sunday.

Mich. & Southwin Pass. Ag't, Detroit, Mich.

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office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 207,686 bu., against 203,126 bu., the previous week and 180,594 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 269,969 bu. against 274,315 bu. the previous week, and 108,236 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,-727,575 bu., against 1,669,095 bu. last week and 1.741.813 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 30 was 56,152,991 bu. against 55,274,340 the previous week, and 46,756,859 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 878,651 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Oct. 30 were 933,861 bu. against 958,191 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 10,101,731 bu. against 3,-555,974 for the corresponding eight weeks

As it was election week, and there was no meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, the report of sales for the week shows a considerable falling off, the aggregate for spot and futures footing up 1,084,000 bu., as compared with 3,174,060 bu. the week previous. Values have declined a little, and the market closed on Saturday a shade higher than on Friday, with a steady tone in the trade. Yesterday this market opened steady but quiet, and values were kept very even all day, closing firm at the best prices touched. New York and Chicago both closed a shade higher than on Saturday, after declining early in the day. Liverpool was quiet but steady, with a good supply of wheat offering. The visible supply did not increase to the extent estimated by some 600,000 bu., and nothing but a light export demand kept prices from a further advance.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from October 15th to November 8th inclusive:

	* *	No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Oct'r	. 15	7514	76	74%
66	16	741/2	76	74
6.5	18	75	761/6	7414
64	19	751/4	7614	7514
66	90	75	10/4	7514
+6	21	7514	77	75%
46	22	76	78	76
66				
46	28	76%	78	76%
44	\$5	7614	77%	761/
-6	26	76	77	761/
66	.27	75%	76%	76
	28	76	771%	76
44	29	75%	761/4	76
66	30	75%	761/2	751/
NOV.	-1	76	7714	76
85	2			
42	8	75%	77	75%
- 64	4	75%	7614	75%
66	5	751/	7634	75
46	6	751/2	7656	
65				7414
	. 8	751/2	76%	

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various

MONTO OF TAO' I MILING!			
	Nov.	Dec.	Ja
Tuesday			
Wednesday	75%		
Thursday	75%		
-Friday			
Saturday		76%	
Monday		76%	
For No. 2 red the	closing	prices on	ti

various deals each day of the past week were

TES TOLIOWS:	Nov.	Dec.	Ja
-	MOV.	Dec.	
Tuesday			
Wednesday	77	78%	80
Thursday	7614	77%	79
Friday		77%	79
Saturday		77%	79
Monday	76%	7734	79
There are for fact	mag of	intomact	2m 41

There are few features of interest in the trade. Prices move up or down a few points from day to day without apparent reason, and most dealers are possessed of the idea that present values are likely to be maintained for some time. As to the future, few venture a prediction as to the course of the market, but there is a general feeling prevalent that prices are more likely to go higher than lower.

According to the latest report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics during the first three months of the present fiscal year. the United States experted 28,723,861 bu of wheat and 2,830,595 bbls of flour, equa together to 41,461,538 bu. wheat, against 10, 512,829 bu. wheat and 1,789,257 bbls. flour, equal to 18,564,485 bu, wheat during the corresponding period last year. From July 1 to Sept. 30 this year the United States exported to the United Kingdom 13.644.995 bu, wheat and 1.836,258 bbls, flour, equal to 21,908,156 bu. wheat, against, 7,342,169 bu. wheat and 943,529 bbls flour, equal to 11,588, 049 bar wheat the corresponding period last year. During this period the exports of wheat alone to Continental Europe have largely increased, these to France aggregating 7,069,167 bushels this year, against only 199,803 bushels last year, while to the other importing countries of Europe there wer shipped 6,097,807 bushels, against only 1,-896,062 bushels last year, besides taking 161,400 bbls flour this year, against only 26,-271 bbls last year. Our export trade in flour to the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America shows a slight falling off compared with last year (the decrease being in the quantity sent to the West Indies) which, however, is balanced by an increas in the exports to Asia and Oceanica from

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Oct. 30 were 800,000 to 1,000,000 bu. less than the estimated consumption: and for the eight previous weeks the re-

by loss than the consumption

The following statement gives the amou of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on pas for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdom..... On passage for Continent of Europe. 55,274,340 14,440,000 4,786,000 74,450,840 Total bushels Oct. 23, 1886..... Total previous week.

Total two weeks ago.

Total Oct. 24, 1885.....

The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with fair demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 6s. 7d@6s. 9d; spring at 6s. 7d@6s 9d. and California No. 1 at 6s. 10d. to 7s. per

CORN AND OATS.

COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 49,867 bu., against 38,475 bu. the previous week, and 13,300 bu. for the rresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 36,983 bu., against 19,650 bu. the previous week, and 2,113 bu. for the orresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Oct. 30 ounted to 13,098,041 bu. against 13,435,561 bu. the previous week, and 5,287,770 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 337,520 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 651,797 bu., against 886,973 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 4,763,000 bu., against 7,003,007 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 55,-342 bu. against 49,122 bu. last week and 3,-388 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn has ruled quiet and easy all week with prices a shade lower in this market. Quotations now are 381/c per bu. for No. 2 and 371/2@371/2c for No. 2. Both receipts and shipments show a considerable increase at this point as compared with last year. The export demand, however, is fully one-half less than a year ago, with foreign markets quiet but steady. At Chicago spot corn is slightly higher than a week ago, as are also near futures, while May futures are lower. Quotations there are 35%@36c per bu. for No. 2 spot. November deliveries at 36%c. December at 36%c. January at 37c, and May at 42c per bu. New York closed on Satur. day with prices a little higher but the marke dull. Liverpool was quiet and steady yes. terday, with new mixed at 4s. 4d. per cental, November at 4s. 5d., and December at 4s. 31/d.

The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 30 was 5,409,153 bu., against 5,358,369 bu. the previous week, and 3,989,834 bu. Oct. 31, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 40,768 bu. against 26,026 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 223,837 bu. against 2,633,-801 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows an increase of 50,814 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 50,946 bu., against 78,399 bu. the previous week, and 23,176 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 32,-717 bu., against 35,928 bu. the previous week, and 22,169 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 7,231 bu., against 16,383 bu. the previous week, and 12,268 bu, for same week in 1886. No. 2 white oats are steady and unchanged, with 321/3c the regular quotation No. 2 mixed are slightly lower, and quoted at 28c per bu., light mixed is nominal at 29c At Chicago spot oats are a shade higher and quoted at 25%@26c per bu, for No. 2 mixed. By sample No. 2 mixed sold at 261/2@28c, No. 3 white at 27@281/3c and 281/2@30c for No. 2 white. In futures, No. 2 for November are quoted at 25%c, December at 26%c, and January at 26%c and prices show very little change from those quoted a week ago. No. 2 white quoted at 36@36¼c, No. 3 white at 35%@35%c; No 2 mixed at 32%c; ungraded mixed 33@35c, and ungraded white at 36@40c, closing

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

With colder weather the receipts of butte nave decreased rapidly, and as stocks go lighter prices began to move upward. Good to choice dairy is now quick of sale at 176 19c per lb., with extra selections command ing 20c. There is a good deal of stock, how ver, selling at 14@16c, and not quick a hose figures, the makers of which, by a little arefulness in feeding their cows and mor ttention to their business in the diary, might ealize 3 or 4c more per lb. Creamery but ter is quoted at 26@28c per lb., but a good deal of stock from private creameries is sold below those figures. The Chicago market has also improved, and under a better de mand prices on all grades of stock have been dvanced. Quotations in that market are a follows: Creamery, fancy selections, .25@ 26c; choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes, 22@24c; good to fine, 19@21c; choice dairy, 21@23c; fair to good do., 13@18c; common stock, 7@9c per lb. The New York market also shows some slight improvemen in tone, but so far values show little change from those reported a week ago. In its weekly review of the market the N. Y.

Daily Bulletin says: "There has been some improvement in of the butter market during the week. At the opening business was quite dull, under the influence of the election holiday, but subsequently demand increase and prices hardened to some extent on a ed to some extent on all really choice fresh-flavored goods. The tops of creamery, State dairy and western ladle worked were most in favor, and probably the only grades showing actual increase in values. Other stock, however, sympathized in tone, and holders were offering with greater care as a rule, though a few who are rarely much out of the way in their estimate of the prespects of the market have missed no opportunity to sell when bids were made at current rates. The distributien has been mainly on home account. in cluding considerable on southern orders and the export outlet offered little relief Naturally much interest has been felt re specting the effect upon the business in but itutes under the workings of the ew law, and it is not very like results are altogether as expected. The num-ber of licenses issued has been large, the call ble supply at nearly all the principal points in the country, the distribution of stock has

en liberal, and reports already coming in from retailers are of the The above is given for what it is worth; fered at 38c. Quarter blood combing has of Wixom, admits that he did it.

no one will find fault with them. All the same, however, consumers will have to overcome a very natural prejudice before they begin using the product of Chicago rendering tanks in preference to good butter. Time will determine how the public regards the matter, and until then we will cling to the idea that the average American prefers the real article to a substitute of very questionable reputation. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.			
Creamery, pails, fancy	29	@	
Creamery, tups, fancy	28	@	
Creamery, tubs, choice	26	@27	
Creamery, prime	28	@25	
Creamery, good	20	@22	
Creamery, fair	18	@20	
Creamery, ordinary	15	@17	
Creamery, June, fine		@22	
Creamery, June, good	20	@21	
State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy	25	@	
State do half-firkin tubs, choice	22	@24	
State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	90	@21	
State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	18	@19	
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	13	@16	
State dairies, entire, fine		@24	
State dairies entire, good	21	@28	
State dairies, entire, ordinary	17	@20	
State dairy firkins, choice	22	@23	
State dairy firkins, good	20	@21	
State dairy, Welsh, choice	286		
State dairy, Welsh, prime	21	@22	
State dairy, Welsh, fine	18	@20	
State dairy, Welsh, ordinary to good.	16	@17	
WESTERN STOCK.			
Western imitation creamery, choice.	18	@19	
Western do, good to prime	13	@17	H
Western dairy, fine	16	@17	
Western dairy mood	19	@15	

estern factory, Juneestern factory, fancy, fresh..... choice..... fair to good..... ordinary.... The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending October 30 were 468,614 lbs., against 475,845 lbs. the previous week, and 466,036 lbs. two weeks

CHEESE.

ing week in 1885 were 458,173 lbs.

previous. The exports for the correspond-

The market has developed a stronger tone, and at New York values have been advanced. In this market prices have advanced, and Michigan full creams are selling at 12@121/2c per lb., New York at 13c, and Ohio at 11@11%c per lb. The Chicago market is quite active, and prices there at 111/2@12e, full cream cheddars, two in a box, and 111/2@12c for Young Americas. Low grades are scarce and wanted. Receipts of all grades are very light, and as many western factories are about closing down for the season holders are very firm in their views. At New York the market is firm, fairly active, and values are higher than a week ago. Liverpool is higher, and firm at the advance. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"Cheese has continued to gain in tone, with still higher prices established, and an apparent strong undercurrent of faith among holders of stocks that seems likely to give matters excellent support. The export de-man?, to be sure, has not been very full or given evidence of any great degree of anxi-ety, but shippers have been generally more willing to admit the strength of the situation, and invest as freely as they could or limited or discretionary orders. Home out-lets have afforded excellent business in the country, with an increase here, and stocks, instead of accumulating, are gradually run-ning smaller. There has been a scarcity of fancy colored cheese, and the chances are that this will continue, as well posted operators inform us that about everything has been taken up in the country beyond here and there an isolated factory on which owners have no desire to realize at present White goods are just about as strong in tone as colored, and at the rate they are moving must also soon become quite scarce. Indeed, t seems to be practically admitted all around that the make is short, and the slowness or rapidity of the distribution will depend upon cost, the present attitude evidently inducing some caution, and keeping business in slow appearing form. At the close our market is fairly cleaned up so far as any pressure of supply is concerned, as goods not sold go into store under full confidence that danger in carrying is past, even where quality might under close inspection prove a little faulty. The receipts here this week seem to be somewhat disappointing in quantity, and that confirms the report that other seaboard cities, as well as the west, have been tapoing the country supply with some freedom

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: State factory, fancy, Sept., colored. State factory, fancy, Sept., white... ory, fair..... ory, night skims, common... ory, night skims, average... ory, night skims, selections. tate dead skims...... hio flats, fair to good... hio flats, fine..... ennsylvania Skims....

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 50,652 boxes against 47,835 boxes the previous weel and 43,292 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Oct. 30 foot up 8,844,473 lbs., against 2,947,162 lbs. the previous week, and 2,640,265 lbs. two weeks The exports for the corresponding week last year were 5,081,555 lbs. Of the

The Liverpool market is quoted steady, with quotations on American cheese at 58s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. 6d. from the figures quoted one week ago.

exports, 2,749,920 lbs, were from Montreal.

WOOL.

Last week being largely devoted to politics, trade in all lines shows a decided fall ing off, and wool equally so with other products. The markets at the east ruled dull and easy, but while trade was light we are unable to detect anything that looks like weakness.

At Boston the past week the sales aggre ated 2,234,200 lbs. of domestic and 914.300 of foreign, as compared with 1,656,800 lbs of domestic and 628,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,077,600 lbs. of domes tic and 131,500 lbs of foreign for the same week last year. The aggregate receipts in that market since January 1, 1886, have been 432,627 bales domestic and 94,799 bales of foreign, against 467,921 bales domestic and 64,364 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1885. This is a decrease of 35,294 bales domestic and an in-

crease of 30,435 bales foreign. Ohio and Pennsylvania wool quiet and unchanged. Ohio XX sells at 35c and No. 1 clothing at about 38e. The supply is, however, exceedingly light. No. 1 FARMER is indebted to the excellent work combing is strong at 40c. Michigan wool is of the Detroit Fire Department, whose only in moderate supply and concentrated in strong hands, who having purchased at the highest level, are not likely to sacrifice their holdings. There have been small 33%c.

ceipts are estimated to have been 750,000 we merely observe that if butter "substi- been sold in Kentucky the past week at 28c, tutes" secure a good market on their merits and is strong at all points. Texas wools have ruled rather quiet; the stock of spring held in Boston is reduced to a very small amount and the new fall wool is just being opened. A round lot sold in the bags at 22c the past week, twenty-five cents has been offered for fall medium. Territory wools are dull and in buver's favor. California wool is quiet but very well sustained; a lot of free scoured fall sold last week at omething over 60c. Fall wool at San Francisco is held at the same prices that prevail here. The stock of spring wool in Boston is much reduced. Pulled wools are no lowe than last week; the price of skins is still very high, and although sales are light there is nothing to show any great accumulation of stock. In foreign wools Australian is quiet, and sales were made the past week at 35@36c per lb.; English combing is steady, and sales are reported at 37%c. Montevideo is firm, and sales were made the past week at 31c. Some unwashed Michigan sold the past week at 25c per lb. Some sales of Vermont and New York unwashed are reported, but the prices are not given. Referring to foreign clothing wools the Boston Bulletin of Friday last says: "The chief interest centers on the differ-

ent cablegrams received from Melbourne One offers wool at last year's prices, one notes a decline of five per cent since the opening of the sales, one notes sales of three clips at 2d a pound more than last year, and one says that the leading Boston buyer there is paying 11¼d for wool shrinking 52 per cent. Wool costing 11¼d in Australia, allowing four cents for expenses, costs 37c laid down in Boston, or 77c a scoured pound, and after carefully scanning the various quotations sent from Melbourne it seem as if 77@80c would be a fair estimate of the cost to import to-day with no profit to the dealer. This is from ten to twelve cents a scoured pound higher than last year.
"The next London auction sales have been postponed from Nov. 30 so slowly does

wool come forward. The offering is expected to reach 123,000 pounds.
"Montevideo wool is quiet. There has been one small sale at 31c. The news from

South America continues to show a great oss of sheep and consequent decline in the clip.
"The shortage in the clip of the Argentine Republic is estimated at Buenos Ayres

"English combings are stronger. For the first time in two months encouraging cable grams have been received noting a stronger market in England on Shropshires, South down and Irish combings. Lincolns (the owest English lustre wool) are still dull. Shropshire hoggets are quoted there at 13%d 11%d.

The New York Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of that market:

"The general movement of supplies has taken place at about former cost and without apparent change in the sentiment of operators. Business has been somewhat broken up this week by the election holiday, though the influence upon the general volume of trade was more apparent than real, especial-ly so far as buyers outside the boundaries of this State are concerned. Dealers report that in several instances of late they have found customers coming into the market under the on fleeces, but there is nothing to show that such is really the case; and, indeed, some of the most carefully selected piles here are held on a limit above any quotation it would as yet be safe to name. The main feature of the situation is that demand has less general animation and the comparative dull tone has the natural effect to create more or less complaint, though not sufficient weakness among holders to afford buyers any practical advantage. The labor troubles at Philadelphia are undertstood to have been virtually settled, but at the mills in this State there is no adjustment of the misunderstanding between manufacturers and their employes, and production is retarded."

The U. S. Economist publishes some cable dispatches from Melbourne of a late date, one of which says:

"The sales progress firmly. The Contin-ental demand is good. The following advances have taken place since close of last local sales, viz: Greasy, 1d to 11/4 per lb; scoured, 4d per lb; coarse greasy crossbred, 1d per lb: fine greasy crossbred 1d per lb.
The market for superior lambs is reported irmer and that for inferior lambs easier.

Referring to the above, the Economist

says this dispatch "tells the true state of the Australian market. All desirable free wools, not in any way contaminated with weakness of staple caused by drought, and bad feed, which would leave sheep and lambs hungry and diseased, were firm and commanding high prices, while the wool off of diseased sheep and lambs and consequently weak in staple, frowsy and burry was avoided and seeking for buyers on easier terms. This tell-tale news gives the whole matter away, and all intelligent and professional manufacturers have sagacity nough to grasp at this view of the case and deal with it in a way to divest it of all absurdities."

The same paper says of the outlook for

"Importations of clothing wool are nothing, and none is on the way. The last lot here of Cape is up at auction and will, no doubt, be sold for Canada. Competition will run away with it, as not a bale can be bought for our own use. The fact is that Ohio is now cleaned out of wool and that at San Francisco and San Antonia wool is nigher by a cent to two cents than such orts were two months ago, which goes to prove the strength of the wool market everywhere. There will be no more tariff scar for three years to come, and no lock Philadelphia, nor foreign clothing wool com ing this way very soon. No wonder fall wools are higher, as all these things go to

make the wool market stronger.
"The elections have demonstrated that this country is wedded to protection and hard currency; right or wrong, though it may be, it has come like a thunderclap or an upon the politicians of all parties.

Taking it all in all, we regard the position of wool to-day as stronger than at any time since the reduction of the tariff in 1883. Wool-growers should at once begin giving their flocks increased care and attention, as it is certain that wool-growing will again become the best paying business the average farmer can engage in.

The Post & Tribune building, in which the office of the FARMER is located, was damaged by fire, or rather by water, on Monday morning. The FARMER office escaped uninjured, although it looked serious at one time. For its immunity the efficiency is a matter of pride to every

citizen. ON Friday last, G. D. Spencer of Wixom. sales during the week at 33c, and one at brought in what he considered the cham-Delaine is a shade easier, and al- pion hog of the season. It was a Jersey though the choicest lots of Ohio are still Red, was exactly five months old to a day, held at 40c, fair to good lots have been of- and weighed 295 pounds. Wm. Hatheron

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AT CHI-CAGO.

The live stock journals of Chicago are publishing such contradictory reports regarding the status of affairs in that city that a person on the outside is at a loss to understand how their statements can be econciled, supposing each one honest in its convictions. Take the Breeders' Gazette and the National Live Stock Journal, both journals standing well where they are known, and the reports given by them are so conclusive of the existence of pieuro nenmonia in a contagious form that we wonder how their statements can be fairly controverted. Yet here is the Drovers Journal, published at the Chicago Stock Yards, which is in a state of fury becaus the veterinary surgeons, the live stock commission and the managers of the two journals first referred to, announce the fact that the disease not only exists but is spreading among the distillery fed cattle in the Chicago suburbs. Last week, in commenting upon a letter from F. Corwin Anderson, the well known Shorthorn preeder, on this subject, it says: "Mr. Anderson is perfectly sound in the

estimate he makes as to the extent of the losses that the cattle interest of the country has been made to suffer since that racke over pleuro-pneumonia was begun in the west, but he is entirely off in ascribing all the loss or any part of the loss he states to the presence of contagious pleuro-pneu-monia in the west, for the reason that up to the present date we have never had a case of that disease west of the Alleghany Mountains." The Journal follows this up by calling

every one who has shown any disposition to take active measures to stamp out the plague, ringsters and frauds. On the other side, the Live Stock Journal reports from week to week what is being done to put a stop to the spread of the disease, and in its last issue gives a statement of the results of slaughter ing several animals at the stock yards which should, if true, settle the question of existence of the disease in the affirmative. The Live Stock Journal says:

"It was arranged that several of the prominent men at the stock yards should neet the live-stock commission veterinarians at the Phænix distillery on Monday, witness a post-mortem examina tion of some of the cattle, and satisfy them selves as to the disease being contagious oleuro-pneumonia. With this in view, Dr. Jos. Hughes, on Sunday, selected three of the Morris steers and some cows that were affected. On Monday, at 10:30 A. M., the time agreed upon, Messrs. Pierson and Mc-Chesney, livé-stock commissioners, and Drs. Casewell, Hughes, and Baker, were at the distillery. After waiting some two hours, Messrs. George T. Williams, treasurer, and G. Titus Williams, superintendent of the stock yards, arrived, but Messrs. John B. Sherman and Nelson Morris did not appear, and, so far as we could learn, no reason was given for failing to keep the engagement wo of the Morris steers and one cow ead, and these being cut open showed contagious pleuro-pneumonia plainly. The proposed slaughtering was postponed."

Now if the Drovers' Journal was represented, and it certainly ought to have been on such an occasion, why does it not give a full report of what was done, and the condition of the lungs of the slaughtered animals? Abusing other parties, or bringing up old stories about eastern calves and the foot and-mouth disease in Kansas may meet the ideas of the editor, but what the outside public wants to know is whether contagious pleuro-pneumonia really exists in those dis tilleries and what means are being used to stamp it out. Anything else deserves no attention. Why does not the Drovers' Journal get a number of competent and honest veterinarians, as it contends those who have made investigations are frauds, and show the public that it has some reason for its abuse of men who always been regarded as reputable citizens. Give us facts, not abuse.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Programme for the Annual Meeting of 1886, to Convene in Grand Rapids Nov 30th and Dec. 1st and 2d.

The Seventeenth Annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, will convene in Grand Rapids, in acceptance of an invitation from the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society. It was here that the Society was organized, in 1870, and the convention which has now been planned promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Upon the understanding that there will be above 50 visiting delegates, the railroads have granted excursion rates and all who are to attend should send to the Secretary for certificates, at once.

The committee in charge of local arrange nents, after correspondence with many of those who mean to be in attendance decided to arrange for quartering the attending members at a hotel where all could be together during the entire convention and in furtherance of this plan received from Mr. J. K. Johnston, of the Eagle hotel, the exceedingly liberal offer to care for the delegates at the rate of one dollar per day. The offer was accepted and the Eagle hotel will be headquarters for the Society. It is centrally located and convenient to stations and the meetings of the Society.

The convention will open with an even ing session on November 30, and close with the lecture on the evening of December 2d. Ample arrangements will be made by local horticulturists for the display of fruits. flowers, vegetables, nuts, horticultural conveniences, in truth anything that will add to the interest or value of the meeting, and delegates are earnestly requested to bring something with them to add to the

The Society desires to foster the mo cordial feeling between itself and sister societies, based upon a knowledge of each other's methods and purposes, and to this end extends a hearty invitation to kindred organizations to send delegates; and pledges itself to reciprocate as far as dates and circumstances will permit.

The general public are invited to attend the meetings and participate in the discussions. The following is an outline of the proceedings, which may be varied in the arrangement of topics for the day meetings:

TUESDAY EVENING-7:30 P. M.

1—Reading of correspondence

Reports of officers. 4—Report of Committee on Legislatien.
5—Discussion on intensive methods in horticulture, led by a short paper from Secretary P. C. Reynolds, of Rochester, N.

VEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION-9 A. M -Hiection of officers for ensuing year.

2—Are Michigan Apples Deteriorating?
3—Fighting the Codling Moth.
4—Reinvigorating Old Apple Orchards.
5—Upon what does Future Successful Apple Growing Depend? 6-The Pleasant Art of Grafting: Its Im

rtance and Usefulness AFTERNOON SESSION-1:30 P. M. 1—How to Teach Horticulture. 2-Practicability of giving Instructions in

ommon Schools.

3—The School Garden.

4—The Kindergarten as a Foundation r Technical Instruction in Horticulture. 5—Educational Advantages of Embellish EVENING SESSION-7 P. M.

Discussion on the Comparative Merits of the Prominent Newer Varieties of Fruits.

Address by Hon. Edwin Willits, President of the State Agricultural College; "Culture and Horti-culture," THURSDAY MORNING SESSION-9 A. M.

1—Pedigree as affecting Progress in Securing the Best Varieties. 2-Pleasures and Trials in Testing New

Sorts.
3—Testimonials with Reference to New

Sorts—our duty.

4—Fruit Juices and Syrups. How can we build up an Industry in their Manu-5-Fruit Retarding Houses-Notes and

New Features.
Address by Dr. C. E. Davison, of Wayland; subject: "Relation of Foods to Intellectual Development. AFTERNOON SESSION-1:30 P. M.

Reports of Standing Committees of the The Public Park a Humanizing Town Attribute. 1—The Duty of Cities and Villages.

2-A Place of Legitimate Recreation. 3—An Educator.
4—Importance of Correct Taste in Build-

ing and Maintaining Parks.

5—Some Thoughts upon Construction.

6—Utilization of Fair Grounds for Park EVENING SESSION-7 P. M Reports of Committees.
Lecture by Prof. M. Miles, recently of Amherst, Massachusetts; subject: "Life

n the Farm." Final Resolutions-adjournment. CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada Nov. 6, and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat, 57,554,479 bu.; increase, 1,401,488 bu. Corn. 12,583,493 bu.; decrease, 349,548 bu. Oats. 5.608.057 bu.: increase, 198,854 bu. Rye, Barley, 469,033 bu.; increase, 2,444 bu. 2,479,199 bu.; increase, 246,128 bu.

THE workmen employed in the Chicago packing establishments, to the number of 20,000, are out on another strike. The Governor has ordered out two regiments of militia. The strike is for eight hours as a day's work. The packers and the men are agreed upon one point: The men say they are out to stay, and the packers say they certainly are. It is pleasing to observe even this much of unanimity between the contending forces. The packers announce they can secure all the men they require as soon as the militia is ready to protect them from violence. Of all the useless strikes which have made this season famous, this appears to be the one with the least justice in the demands made by the men.

THE parties who put their money into a can of coffee with the expectation of finding a big diamond or a gold watch in the can. display as much sense as the boy who stuck his finger in the pail of water, and after pulling it out looked for the hole. The whole business is a fraud, but no worse than three-card-monte or thimble-rigging. If you must be swindled, just send in for of those come of soffee thing

THE government has decided to build canal to connect the Hudson at Spuvten Duyvil with the East River by way of the Harlem, opposite Randall's Island. It will be a waterway 400 feet in width and twenty feet in depth, and will save shipping a detour of twenty-four miles round the city.

CLOVER seed remains weak and dull in all the markets of the country, and prices here are 10 cents per bushel lower than a week ago. And yet we cannot help think ing it is good property at present prices-\$4 25 per bu, for prime and \$3 90 for No. 2

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The State Prison contains 775 prisoners, 105

more than two years ago. East Saginaw gets the new Silsbee furniture factory, the citizens subscribing \$20,000 as a

Marble of the finest quality has been dis overed at Schoolcraft, and the find is to be eveloped at once. Charles Bastedo, of West Line, claims the

largest nine months' old pig in Eaton County. It weighs 550 lbs. Mason Democrat: John McCarrick raise 00 bushels of Burbank potatoes that yielde 50 bushels to the acre.

Grand Ledge citizens have subscribed \$2, 000 toward rebuilding the chair factory re ently burned in that village.

Frank Fletcher, of Marlette, slid down strawstack and upon a pitchfork, one tine which entered his body to its full length. A training school for nurses is to be estal lished at Grand Rapids through the exertion the ladies of local benevolent association

Six rutabagas, weighing a grand total of 65 pounds, will keep the two editors of the Birmingham Becentric in turnips this win-

The town hall in Bunker Hill township Ingham County, was burned on election day it is supposed a cigar stub was the incendiary Dundee is to have a new paper mill, which is hoped will be in operation in Januar mbler & Talbert, formerly of Allegs

furnish the capital. Livingston Republican: Mr. Hugh Cull man of Hartland, took nite, mistaking it for syrup of rhubari died from the effects.

Out of 53 applicants for certificates t teach in Kalamazoo County, at a late examination, 48 only wanted third grade paper

Burns township, Shiawassee County, claims the distinction of being the banner town for woodchucks. C. T. Wiltse killed 386 be-ween April 1st and Oct. 30.

A farmer of Macomb township, Macon County, has gathered 50 bushels of nut trees on his farm. They did not cost cent to grow, and are a clear profit.

Saginaw Herald: A wonderful freak of dition to atture was grown in the garden of Mr. Tory-to effect.

6—Announcement of committees for the plant bearing six perfect heads of cabbase

The remains of a woman found in Niagara River a day or two ago are supposed to those of Franc Whipple, of Adrian, who saticided in the whirlpool rapids some time

ago.

At a foot-ball game between freshmen and sophomores at Ann Arbor University last week, Royal Farrand had his leg badly hur, and another student had half his ear tor.

Pittsford Star: Samuel Hart, of Range

raised this season from one acre of ground, 109 bushels of corn; being the first crop raised from some low swamp land, drained and cleared last year. Quincy Herald: Rev. I. Bennett brought us a cluster of second crop potatoes as large as average hickory nuts, and tops as fresh and green as if it were midsummer. Pretty

A dog belonging to David English, of Frankfort, lay on the bridge all day one day last week and refused to leave. A search was begun for his master, when English's body was found in the lake.

John Blessing, of Tecumseh, a lad of 13 years, very respectably connected, has confessed to a series of thefts from Saterthwaite's store He had \$50 hid in a barn,

the savings from his thefts. A thoughtless boy set fire to the clothing of six-year-old Pauline Yankoski, while they were playing around a bonfire in this city last week, and her clothing was burned off, injuring her so recovery is hardly possible.

Will Casher, of Charlotte, lost his left hand by "fooling with a gun" at a horning bee last week. He meant to fire a parting salute, with a musket loaded with powder and grass, when the gun exploded, shattering his hand. The Michigan & Ohio railroad has been sold

to the first mortgage bondholders for \$1,000, 000, and though no definite plan has been determined upon, it is thought the road will be put in good condition and extended 100 miles Josiah Morton, living near St. Charles, was

Josiah Morton, living near St. Unaries, was walking on the railroad track on his way to Greenfield to vote, when a boy called his attention to an approaching train. He told the lad to mind his business, but in a moment and he was instanting was upon him. and he was instanting the train was upon him, and he was inskilled.

Mrs. J. M. Beebe and Mrs. A. Winter, o Kalamazoo, were passengers on the train that met with the terrible accident at Rio Wis., recently, and though their names were not reported among the list of victims no news of them can be obtained, and it is fear ed they were burned to death in the wreck.

Dr. Palmer, physician at the State Prison is charged with using his position as such physician to obtain the release of convicts for life or long terms, by certifying them to be in the last stages of disease. The affair created a great sensation, which seems however to be dying out as the facts are investigated.

Joseph McKeown was shot by a brother-in-law, Frank Chevers, in this city last week. The murder was unprovoked, no possible mo-tive is known, and the idea prevails that Chevers is insane. What adds to the sus-picion is that he made his way safely to Canada, and returned in a few hours, also that he does not plead he was drunk. Cheboygan people have spent nearly \$15,000

trying to discover whether there is a stratum of salt underlying their territory or not. The Cheboygan lumber company now offer to sint a well 2,000 feet deep. If they do not find salt, the company will bear the expense, but if found the citizens shall stand the expense of sinking the shaft. This seems strong evidence of faith on the part of the company. Beware of the young man who sells watche

on the installment plan. Of course you feel quite willing to pay \$2 for a watch evidently worth much more than that sum, to be left in your own hands until future payments are made. But when a confederate comes along, claims the watch is stolen, and proves it by giving the number for you will review the giving the number, &c., you will realize the your \$2 bill is "a lost William." Flint Globe: C. W. Hills, late of Richfield s engaged in quite a novel enterprise. He had 1,625 cords of dry beach and maple wood

all 18 inches long except 70 cords of 4½ feel wood, banked on the margin of the river at his place. Two weeks ago to-day he emplo 29 men and threw it all into the river to b 29 men and tarew it all into the river to be floated down to this city. Six men are running it down and it is now some distance this side of Geneseeville. Mr. Hills will pull itout near the ice house with steam power and thinks he can get it out in two days and two blocks.

General.

The Reading colliery at Ashland, Pa., ewed in last week, and 400 men are out of work. The governor of Illinois has ordered out the militia, the strike of beef-packers at Chicago Twenty-five thousand men are out "01

strike" in Chicago, in obedience to the order of the knights of labor. Over 800 alumni were present at the opening of the celebration of the 250th anniversay

of Harvard University. McCabe, the "boodle" alderman of New York, has been adjudged insane, and will be sent to one of the State insane asylums.

W. B. Hazleton, formerly of Flint, this state, died at Baitimore last week, a mental wreck though once a man of great inte

Lately, when embezzlers fly to Canada with their ill-gotten gains, they are arrested and tried for bringing stolen property into the Another earthquake shock alarmed the citizens of Charleston in particular, and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia generally last week.

John Roberts, of Chicago, last week wen of his divorced wife, three asoline upon her clothing and then set fire to it. She will probably die.

The fire loss for October in the United States and Canada amounts to \$12,000,000, which is 50 per cent more than the average of Octob ire losses for the last ten years. Robert Vaughn and his son attempted to cross a railroad track near Cleveland, in front of an advancing train, with the custom-

The court house at Lancaster, Pa., was de stroyed by fire last week, and the county records of all kinds destroyed. This will lead to endless and vexatious legal complications. The sloop yacht Atlantic, which was built to compete for the American cup, was sold at auction for \$37,000. L. A. Fish, owner of the Grayling, was the purchaser. She cost

ary result. Both are dead.

Seven men at work on a bridge above Stur geon Fails, Ont., were thrown into the water by the giving way of a part of the structure, and three of them swept over the falls and

It is said that Arthur Orton, the famou "Sir Roger Tichbourne" claimant, was ar rested last week at Brooklyn for personating a dead Union soldier and drawing his pension

Pennies and nickles are being very extensively counterfeited. The nickels cost the government only a cent and a quarter, and the counterfeiters make them exactly as good s the government mint.

John Hoke, banker of Peoria, Ill., who skipped to Canada when his peculations could be concealed no longer, was found at Mos-treal last week. He confessed to having decorated 172 000 in wheat deals treal last week. He confessed dropped \$172,000 in wheat deals.

Armour's beef-packers were ordered out on strike last week by the master workman of the local assembly of knights of labor. The men, 2,500 in number, did not wish to quit, but finally obeyed the orders to do so. Dr. Thomas J. Harcourt, of Cincinnati, it is alleged, is \$10,000 short in his accounts as

ulreme treasurer of the knights of the lolden Rule. He has also been short \$1,400 as reasurer of the universal brotherhood. A mistake in orders caused a collision be

Charles Steinhoff, Careyville, Wis., shot a lawyer who came to collect a claim of a few hundred dollars and obtain a mortgage as security for other debts. The lawyer, who was Henry Levy, of Eau Claire,

The barbed wire manufa tion has now gained control of all the factories and has ordered an advance of \$2.50 per ton for wire on the first of January, is addition to the \$5 per ton increase just gone is

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tween two freight trains at Symme, O., last week, in which a brakeman, A. L. Musselman, lost his life. and two controls and of care

The boiler of the steamer Cartago Nova, at Newcastle, England, exploded while the vessel was being unloaded. Six persons were villed and 30 injured. The force of the ex-plosion carried a body to the top of a lofty

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A twelve-year-old son of Joseph Doelger, millionaire brewer of Chicago dropped dead in Bryant Park last week; and an autopsy revealed the cause of der to be a bone collar button which had lot at in the boy's throat, choking him to death.

President Cleveland has very sensibly declined the honorary degree of L. L. D. which was tendered him by Harvard University. The silly custom of thus conferring degrees upon men not at all versed in scholastic attainments, is more honored in the breach than the observance. an the observance.

A fool named Lawrence Donovan jumped from the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls on the early morning of the 7th. The distance is 196 feet from the water. He broke one rib and received many bruises. His noble ambition to risk his life for no earthly good to anybody is not satisfied, and he will try the Genesee falls at Rochester, and if he lives through it, swim the whirlpool rapids.

A young man living near Little Current.
Ont., sent a registered letter to a Toronto merchant, telling him that he inclosed \$150. Upon opening the letter no money was found. An investigation by a postoffice detective disclosed the fact that the young man had put the sum named in one letter, in the presence of witnesses, and then mailed a bogus letter which had nothing in it.

ing in it.

The "Mechanic Manufacturing Company,"
of Farmington, Me., have been suppressed by
the postal authorities. They sent out circulars
advertising a corn-sheller and a mowing machine knife-sharpener, which they would sell
for 22 each, or they would send sample for 31,
to pay the expense of packing, etc. Some poor
fellows sent a dollar and got in return a small
piece of sheet iron to hold in the hand, and a
pine stick with a little emery and glue on one
end.

The whaling business has so declined from the extent to which it was once pursued, that now less than 20 whalers go out from eastern ports. At one time 1,000 vessels were engaged in the trade, and gave employment to 100,000cmen, the capital represented being over \$5,000,000. But the whale has been hunted to death and is almost extinct. One boat, credited with the largest "take" on record, brought home 44 whales, yielding nearly 75,000 gallons of oil, then worth \$48,-900.

Foreign.

German exports to America this year are \$17,000,000.

The celebrated house of Grison, manufac turers of cast steel war material at Buckau, Prussian Saxony, has been converted into a stock company with a capital of nine million

Bismarck objects to German investments in foreign stocks. The Germans took up the Portuguese, Argentine, Buenos Ayres, and other loans, some of which had been rejected by English bankers. German financiers also hold large sums in Russian stock.

hold large sums in Russian stock.

Lausanne, Switzerland, has had a sensation, a reputable citizen of the town having been discovered in the act of setting fire to his own house. Many serious fires had occurred in the town and vicinity, and M. Schaffter, officer of the fire brigade, was always first on the ground. Suspicion was aroused by this promptness, a watch set upon him, and after the discovery noted above his house was searched and found to be full of plunder from burned buildings. A bag of notes and papers which had been stolen from a bank was also found.

The Youth's Companion has added to its contributors for next year the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Prof. Huxley H. A. Taine, Francis Parkman, W. D. Howells. the Duke of Argyle, Admiral David Porter Edward Everett Hale, and Prof. William Mathews.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shorthorn Cattle SAVAGE & FARNUM, Proprietors.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1886, -AT THE-

Fair Grounds, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich.

On the above date I shall offer my herd of Shorthorns, consisting of eleven females and seven bulls. The families represented are Phyllis, Strawberry, Lady Durham and Beauty. The stock are mostly young and have not been overfed, being only in fair breeding condition. The sale will begin promptly at 1 p. m. TERMS—One year's credit on approved notes, with seven per cent interest.

Camalogues can be had on application.

MERCHANT KELLEY. Kelley's Corners, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE

On account of poor health and declining years, I offer for sale one of the best farms in Michigan, consisting 0200 acres of splendid land; some of it suitable for growing celery; 165 acres under good cultivation (most of it without a stump); about 35 acres woods. There are four houses, four barns, stock sheds, piggeries, ice house and dairy on the place, also a never-failing well and wind-mill. Situated on good stone road, some 4½ miles from Bay City, on Center Street, Town of Hampton. E. J. HARGRAVE, 19-8t.

Bay City, Mich.

Cocks and Cockerels. A few well-bred White Leghorn Cocks and Cockerels can be had at \$1 each, from 1944 S. K. STANTON, Trenton, Wayne Co.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE. Three yearling boars and six young boars and sows direct from imported stock and eligible to registry for sale cheap. HENRY COWLES, n9-81

CLOSING OUT SALE HEREFORDS!



In order to discontinue our copartnership we shall close out our entire herd of choice Hereford Cattle. Nearly all are rich in the blood of the great Horace, sire of the \$7,000 The Grove 3d; and all are young and in their prime. We have some very fine show cattle and they will be sold at rock bottom prices. Don't think that we are humburging, because we are not. We are going to sell.

FOSTER & PEARSALL, Flint Mich.

FOR SALE, Four Shorthorn bulls, Fifty Poland Chinas and a good assortment of Merino rams. All stock recorded or eligible and will be sold cheap. Ad-dress S. CHAFFEE, Byron. Shiawas'e Co., Mich

Union Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Stock recorded in both Ohio and American records. Special rates by express. A choice lot of April and May pigs at \$10 to \$15 each. 626-84 HENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

400,000

Copies ready Nov. 10th of the

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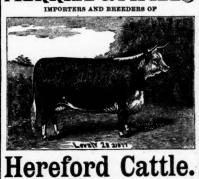
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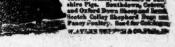
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Write for description, prices and records, stating
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In consequence of the death of my husband Jacob Friday, the well-known Highland herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle is offered for sale. The herd consists of five females and four bulls, and will be sold as a whole, in lots or singly, to suit purchasers. They will be sold at a sacrifice in order to close them out. Address o19-4t MRS. JACOB FRIDAY, Coloma, Mich.

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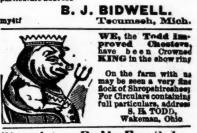


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The Michigan State Agricultural College offers or sale at very reasonable prices: Four registered Merino rams.
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sired, y Prond Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 59431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS I have shout Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves,

Light Brahmas, White Cochin and B. B. R. Game Bantams (young stock). I am obliged to close out my stock of pure-bred Poultry. Now is your chance to get good stock at very low prices. Address F. D. NICHOLS, au34-13t Berrien Springs, Mich.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

They Must be Sold!





THE SQUIRES DAUGHTER.

The girl I love is just fifteen With face so fair and bright; I think about her all the day, I dream of her at night. She never knows (how can she know!)

For I sit with the blue-coat boys, And she's in the squire's pew Yet still I try her glance to meet; Her eyes are large and grey. There's only half a church between.

But what a world away,

watch her when the Psalms begin. Singing so earnestly: And I am sure I hear her voice Ring through the chant to me And when we kneel to pray. There's only half a church

But what a world away. Oh, what a world away!

By the great pillar as she sits She looks so slight and fair; The light of the stained window falls Upon her yellow hair-A bar of glowing amethyst And to myself I say-

There's only half a church between But what a world away,

But what a world away.

If I were rich and I were free How great would be my joy I'd be a grand Htonian, And not a blue-coat boy. Her smile I met to-day. There's only half a church between

Ab, what a world away! M. Kendall, in Longman's.

AN EXPLODED IDYL.

Farewell, my dear, the summer's old; A day may bring us weather When we should find it much too cold

These happy weeks that we have passed In unrestrained communion Were too idyllie, far, to last, Or lead to closer union.

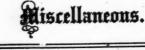
I like you-well, I love you, then-Have made you rank, of all the men. . The dearest I could mention

Don't be absurd-within a year You'll certainly forget me, As I shall surely you, my dear, If only you will let me.

If all the year were June, mon cher, And all the days were sunny, If I had less expensive tastes Or you had only money,

I think-yes, I am sure, perhaps That should you try to win-come

Would cost you two months' income



A PHYSICAL EXPERIENCE.

CHAPTER L.

"He's so handsome," sighed Matild Lynch, as she rubbed the coarse dish-towel over the heavy battered cups and saucers "just for all the world like a Spanish bri gand." Just where Matilda acquired her ideal of

Spanish brigand it would be difficult to explain, since her experience in life had been circumscribed by the narrow limits of the fifth-rate boarding-house where she had washed dishes for a living ever since her earliest recollections. Being of tender susceptibilities, Matilda

had been in love almost as many times as Mrs. Brynes had taken a new boarder; being freckled and red-haired, no one had recipro cated her attachment, or if so, had allowed ncealment to prey upon his feelings reck-

"Tilly!" called out Mrs. Bryne. "look what you're at, child, or you'll smash them aigs. And aigs is aigs, nowadays I can tell ye."

"I was only lookin' at Mr. Jack," said Tilly, sullenly.

"Well," said her fat, good-natured mistress, "don't set too much store by the young men, Tilly. When the right one comes along you'll knew 'im quick enough."

"Yes," replied Tilly, "but will he know me-that's what I want to know." Mrs. Brynes shook with laughter. Sho

was naturally good-tempered, and she had prospered in the boarding-house, and could afford to laugh even at poor Tilly's pointless jokes. As she adjusted her diamond earrings and fastened her sealskin sack to step across the street to the grocer's to purchase mackerel and onions for dinner, she gave Tilly some parting admonitions to grind the coffee and take out the last boilerful of clothes before she got back. Not for worlds would Mrs. Brynes have

set her foot upon the street without the diamonds and sealskin. Villages, as well as courts, may have their

social code that divides patrician and plebeian, and Silver Gulch drew the line at a sealskin cloak and diamonds.

Meanwhile Jack Mohr, Tilly's ideal Span ish brigand, unconscious of the freekled face pressed longingly against the speckled panel of Mrs. Brynes' pantry window, went up the hill at a swinging pace, conscious of but two well-defined ideas that formed a background for all his minor mental pro

See Felicia Dewey and Euchre Mine. In point of importance to Jack they occ pied relatively the position here given, but in point of sequence this order should be re versed, since it was only on the success of his mine that Jack could predict any hope

of winning Felicia. From the day of Jack Mohr's first appear ance at Silver Gulch the miners, who took their meals at Mrs. Brynes, and lounged around the bar of the neighborhood saloon

at evening, were disposed to treat him with It was felt instinctively that he would be the sort of a man that was troublesome in a fight, and so he went and came unquestion-

"He's fit company for any camp." Old circle of choice spirits in Mike's place, as clung there, and now and then the loud bark they stood up to the bar for a drink all, of a dog broke the stillness.

"He's dropped his man, and anybody with that record is good enough for any crowd, and don't you forget it."

"Where did that happen?" asked Shorty the sandy-haired bartender, flickering off a hop-blossom from his spotlessly white shirt

He did not say, "How do you know" although that would have been the proper form of interrogatory for what he desired to Such a question might have been con

strued into a doubt of Old Sim's truthfulness, and thus have led to unpleasant con-

We always guard our weakest point, and Old Sims was tenacious on this point of truthfulness

"When did it happen?" repeated the old like stars, silken furniture and perfumed man. "Lord! how do I know? There are some things a man can tell without knowing how he does it, and one of them is to tell a man who has taken human life when you see him. It's a sort of free-masonry. I suppose." Old Sims had once killed a man in like. We will go to Paris and astonish thos fight, and was disposed to take on airs in poverty-stricken counts and shabby milords consequence, a superiority none of them felt | with American ideas of living. In a month inclined to question, for obvious reasons, least of all Shorty.

As for Jack Mohr, the fact that his language and manners were such as belonged to a gentleman might have made him unpopular with Mrs. Brynes' boarders but for

This was a lucky game of euchre that he had played with Colonel Dewey, proprietor of the Euchre mine, a mild-mannered white-haired old man, whose style of play ing elicited Old Sims's warmest admiration "A prettier game I never see, nor any other man," he explained in a rapture of de light to his cronies at the bar.

"Thar was an ol' man, carm an' cool playin' his cards like—like a parson, blamed if he didn't. 'It's your deal, Mr. Mohr,' says he, a bowin' like a chestnut field," and Old Sims made a grotesque bend in his effort to imitate Colonel Dewey's courtly grace of mannner, "an' what d'ye spose that ere boy done? Scooped the board every

trip. "And what were the stakes?" asked Shorty, his round shaven head rising pink and bare above his full white shirt sleeves that suggested a whimsical comparison to a cherub's wings, as portraved in mediaval

"The ol' man put up half the Euchre mine, and Jack bucked agin' 'emewith that ol' mule o' his'n, and blamed if Jack didn't hold the joker 'n the right and left bower three han's runnin'."

"No!" exclaimed Shorty, in transports at this graphic description; "an' what'd the ol' man say?" Old Sims rose in his seat and bowed, in

imitation of Colonel Dewey—his contortions as he did so a spectacle for gods and men "'Mr. Mohr,' says he, 'you are a lucky man, sir. I am glad to welcome you,' says

he, 'to a half ownership in the Euchre mine; as a lucky man you'll bring success to the enterprise."" "Very handsome of old colonel," murmured Shorty, admiringly.

"Handsome!" repeated Old Sims, was a picter. A pieter, gentleman, high art and religion combined; that's what it was." Whether this lucky termination to the game was luck, pure and simple, or whether

it was brought about by a clever manipulation of the cards, no one in Silver Gulch ventured to hazard an opinion. And whether it was luck or good manage ment, from the day that Jack Mohr became a partner in the Euchre, it began to "pan

ont" beyond the most sanguine expectations of that most sanguine of men. Col. "It's bound to be the best paying mine in

the gulch?" he said, becoming almost boisterous, and chucking his daughter Felicia innocent lambs, Colonel Dewy and Jack under her pretty, dimpled chin; "beats the Mohr, and these unsophisticated operators ost Chance entirely.

The Last Chance was a rival mine on the opposite side of the gulch, owned by a New York company and managed by Jack Deering, a thin, pale young man, of exceptionable antecedents, who had so well manipu lated stocks in Wall Street that the higher powers, known as "heavy operators," had placed him in command of the Last Chance with unlimited funds with which to operate

During this time all went well with Jack Mohr, in his wooing at the shrine of the fair

She was pretty, with a certain dashing coquettishness, a daring audacity of dress and manner that was even more fascinating than her laughing gray eyes and saucy smile.

The productive issues of our country, joined to wonderful mechanical inventions, have been the source of vast individual for tunes, suddenly acquired.

A class of women has been developed from these conditions, whose extravagant luxuriousness of taste rivals that of the famous Empress who drank dissolved pearls.

Felicia Dewey was one of these. Box and reared in poverty, with the new pros pect of riches before her no fabric was rich mough, no jewels costly enough to satisfy her taste.

As the prospects of the Euchre began to she indulged in many secret realize. schemes that filled her thoughts by day and night; schemes that would have startled even

the two reckless speculators who controlled its products. She fairly overwhelmed Mrs. Brynes on day by a description of some of the splen-

dors of a wedding trousseau that she was planning "Good land!" Mrs. Brynes's gener amplitude of person seemed actually to swell

with astonishment as she listened. "I don' see, for my part, how you ever knew there were such things." Felicia laughed, showing her little white teeth, whose irregularity gave piquancy to

"It's a genius for spending money, Mrs. Brynes; it's like a gift for music or mathe matics. I am not gifted in other directions

but I love beautiful things—just wait a little and you shall see." One night Jack came to take her out for a

walk, that they might enjoy together a little of that privacy so dear to lovers denied them by the narrow limitations of the Brynes establishment. The night was dark, with but few stars

visible: the wind swept through the branche Sims declared confidently one evening to a of the trees, rustling the dry leaves that grev eyes and white, irregular teeth.

gulch, showed the location of the different mining camps; everywhere about the village, from its muddy, straggling streets to its rough pine-board shantles, looked barren and desolate.

The lovers stolled along slowly. Felicia

clinging to Jack's arm; their talk, as usual

"I feel as if I had never lived my true

life, Jack," Felicia was saying. "Ever since

my childhood I have so longed for luxury,

and we have been so poor. You have heard

of the mirage, Jack, well, it is like that. To

see always before one's eyes the loveliest

lace, filmy and soft as a cloud; lustrous

shimmering silks, with a sheen like reflect-

ed moonlight; jewels that glow and burn

She waved her hand in scornful gestur

but Jack caught it and pressed it to his lips

have them all, and as much more as you

more the Euchre will be at high-water

"To Paris!" / Felicia gave a soft sigh o

She stopped short. In the dim light

lated, wandering stare, a momentary un

He caught her by the arm and shook her

almost roughly, in his excitement. She

smiled, as the look of returning conscious

"I've been there, Jack." She spoke like

"Been where?" asked Jack, in his be-

Jack put his arm around her to assure

himself of her earthly embodiment, and held

"You talk like that greasy Mexican clair-

yoyant who located our mine, Felicia. What

"I don't know any more than you

But when your lips touched my hand all this

-the village, you, everything-faded away,

and I was in Paris. And oh, such splendor,

He was determined to treat the affair as

joke, though he had a healthy man-like hor-

ror of the supernatural. He stooped down

"You can't frighten me out of kissing

you in this fashion, Felicia. And its very

good of you to come back when there are so

many fine things to be seen there. By the

She shuddered, a tremor of horror, that

shook her from head to foot, and clung to

"Don't ask me, Jack! Don't-the hor-

ror of it will kill me! I-take me home

Mystified, but obedient to her slightes

wish, Jack turned about, and they retraced

their steps, separating at the door of the

Byrnes residence; Jack to return to his

forget its shabby stinginess in dreams of the

Jack had predicted that one month mor

would see the Euchre at high-water mark.

But when the month rolled round a revo-

Just what clever Wall street maneuvers

had wrought the change no one could ex-

plain, but Euchre stock, which had been in

demand at fabulous prices, suddenly de-

The financial menagerie had unloosed its

bulls and bears on the track of those two

were glad to sell out for a paltry thousand

or two to the Last Chance, when the stock

The secret workings of this deal wer

never exactly understood by the uninitiated

but as soon as it passed over to the manip

ulations of Jack Deering the stock went up

again, shares were sold at fabulous prices,

and in a few months Deering found himself

The village was scandalized at the suc

cess of his wooing, for though she had not

entirely broken off with Mohr, she encour

aged Deering with her sweetest smiles, and

most cantivating audacity of manner. Jack

was bewildered, almost distracted, by the

new turn of affairs; her father remonstrated

Mrs. Byrnes bridled with indignation; she

had added a heavy gold chain and a new

diamond ring to her claims to consideration

and felt that her opinions were entitled t

At Mike's place the discussions ran high

Shorty leading a gallant minority in favor

"I tell you," said old Sims excitedly

"A trump," said Shorty, doggedly, '

"The little joker," said Sims, scornfully

bound to take the best trick in the game

of life, especially where diamonds are

"Deering's the right bower in that game

"And Jack Mohr's left at any rate," add

ed Shorty, humoring the joke, amid shouts

After this Jack Mohr got the sobrignet of

the "Left Bower," and instead of resent

ing it he welcomed it as an added humila

tion. He became reckless and wild, fond of

parading his misfortunes, and growing more

desperate and careless of his personal ap

pearance, finally disappeared from the vil

"Fifine, I think I see a wrinkle," and

pretty Mrs. Deering motioned her French

maid to draw aside the heavy silken curtain

Fifine held up both hands in token of he

"Madame," she began, "that is quite in

Madame flashed a smile from her limpie

"Nonsense, Fifine! There is no ne

that subdued the glare of the morning sur

age, no one knew whither.

horror at the mere thought.

certain," said another, with a poor attemp

of Deering and his claims.

egular trump card, she is."

had depreciated to its lowest point.

smiles of the pretty Felicia.

but all in vain.

trumps."

at a joke.

of hilarious laughter.

selves in a position where the

lution had overtaken the Euchre.

lodgings, Felicia to seek her chamber and

way, did you see me there, too?"

"I know

consciousness that held her spell-bound.

"Oh, Jack! think of the bonnet

"It shall be no mirage, dear; you shall

light, and then be chained to this.'

about the mine.

mark.

rapture.

"Felicia!"

the gowns, the laces-"

ness came into her face.

now what it's like."

s the matter, dear?"

such magnificence, Jack!"

and kissed her.

Jack desperately.

Jack!

Euchre ni ne.

wilderment

her close

"To Paris."

one awakening from a sleep.

Dull lights, scattered up and down the well as I do, that between French cooking and late hours the freshness of my complexion is gone."

Driven to bay, as it were, Fifine admitted that there was a certain preparation com pounded with wax, said to have been used by the Empress Eugenie, that possessed rare virtues for restoring the complexion, that she could prepare. "Not that there is any need," she stoutly asserted, "but if madam wishes"-Madame interrupted her lying loquacity.

"I must keep it on my face twenty-fou hours, you say. Very well; prepare it a once and we will apply it to-night. I can be through with it in time for the Russian Prince's hall.

At 12 o'clock that night a man wearing black mask over his face stepped cautiously through the window of Mrs. Deering's bou doir from the little balcony outside.

"Let them catch me if they can," nuttered, as an awkward motion of his foot nearly overturned a chair. "Let them, say. I've been in hard luck so long that it's neck or nothing with me now." He turned the light of the dark-lanter

he carried into the room and looked around A low fire smoldered in the grate and cast dull red glow over the tiled hearth and mossy carpet, rich with the softened color ing of oriental dyes.

Low Egyptian couches and chairs, with the dusk Juck saw her eyes, fixed in a diebony frames carved with sphinxes' heads and lotus leaves, and upholstered with sating damask wrought in gold, stood about the

> A dressing-gown of dull color, trimme with filmy yellow lace, hung over a chair beside a bed arched with a hand-wrough silken canopy, Rings and bracelets lay on the dressing-table, and in a velvet case left carelessly half-opened glittered a diamon necklase

> The burglar's eyes fastened on the jewel He had been hungry and cold for many days, and animal wants are merciless.

> He reached out to grasp the necklace when his eyes happened to turn toward the "My God, Felicia, dead?"

She looked so white, so corpse-like in he transparent, waxen mask that Jack Mohi turned away the light of his lantern, a sickening sense of suffication almost overpowering him, for he was weak from hunger and exposure.

A soft voice broke the silence "Jack, is it you?"

"Yes;" in a half whisper. To save his life he could not have spoken loud.

"Good-night, dear, I can not open m eyes. Fifine has so covered my face with this cosmetic preparation. Don't try to kiss me, it's quite impossible." There was a sound of some one stirring

in the next room. Nevertheless Jack Mohr lingered long enough to step forward, knee by the bed, and touch his bearded lips to the warm dimpled hand laying on the coun-"How sentimental you are, Jack; do you

know for one moment as your lips touched my hand I was back in that horrid old mining village in Colorado. I saw the gulch with the mineral camps, the rows of straggling shanties and that awkward Tillie with the freckled face, who used to wait on our table; and that ridiculous Jack Mohr, who was so fond of me. I could even hear the rustle of the dead leaves on the branches as the night swept through the trees. Odd, wasn't it?"

The sweet voice died away in a drowsy murmur. Jack laid down the jewels and softly stole from the room.

At the Prince's ball next night, Felicis was greatly admired, and had the honor of dancing with Prince Versakopf himself.

At a pause in the dance the Prince said "That was a sad story in to-day's journal of the young American who shot himself in front of your palace, last night, madame.' delier, and the nervous tremor that shook her from head to foot broke the rays of light from her diamonds into thousand rainbowcolored fragments.

Prince Versakopf followed the direction of her eyes toward an open doorway, but saw nothing.

But Felicia saw there as plainly as she saw the handsome Prince by her side, her a modern Crossus, and a suitor for the old lover Jack Mohr. - Boston Traveller.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

A new departure in the matter of counte feiting money was brought to light at the United States sub-treasury in Baltimore few days ago. A somewhat worn \$10 gov ernment bill was presented at the cashiwindow with a request for change, which was given. The note was sent to Washington as mutilated currency, and was returned with the information that one side of the note was good, but the other side was well-executed counterfeit of the original. I was found that a genuine \$10 bill had been split, the face being separated from the back, a seemingly impossible undertaking The original face with a counterfeit back had been used, and it is quite likely that the gennine back, with a well executed counter feit face, had been passed in some other quarten The portion of the note was worth exactly its proportion of the whole or, in other words, \$5. More recently another \$10 "front" was presented at the cashier's window with a similar request for change. The clerk at the window, suspecting the bill, told the man who handed it in to wait a moment until he could consult Dr. Bishop, the sub-treasurer. Dr. Bishop recognized in the note the familiar game, and said it was worth just 85. When the clerk returned to the window, however, the man had left without waiting for his change. The subtreasury, which was out \$5 on the first transaction, was evened up-by the second. The system of manipulating paper money is perhaps one of the most dangerous forms of swindling ever attempted. One or more genuine "fronts," mixed with several whole notes would be liable to deceive expert bank tellers. The face bearing undoubted proof of genuineness, very few would be apt to examine the backs of all the notes, unless something in the feel of the paper might arouse suspicion. Then should any one, especially if not an expert as a bank teller happen to strike the counterfeit side, and have his doubts about the note, a glance at the other side would probably set at rest all questions. It would seem that the expert manipulators of paper currency will eventual ly compel the government to rivet togethe any deception between us. You know, as the two sides of its promises to pay.

THE BALLET GIRLS

What Becomes of the Agile Young Wom Who Dance Upon the Stage.
"What becomes of the ballet girls'?" The old ballet master repeated the question to himself musingly. "Well," he at length answered, "the ballet girl is not so very unlike other girls who must work for a living as most people imagine. She has more temptations, is usually of a lively nature and not averse to a lark, but she generally ends by marrying. As a rule, she marries someone connected with the theatre or someone in her own class of life whom she meets at her home. Obviously the ballet girl's parents are almost always poor people, it is not often that girls of well-to-do parents run away to join the ballet, and when they do they are in nearly every case soon captured and taken home. When the ballet girl marries a mechanic, or a saloon-keeper, or a stage hand, it is the exception when she does not make a good and domestic wife. Some ballet girls have made aristocratic marriages

with their husbands and it has happened that a fast youth has reformed after taking a ballerina for his wife, When a ballet girl marries an actor, that is as it may turn out, just as if the actor married any other girl. There are ballet girls who go to the bad, of course, but the experience of the ballet girl makes her shrewd and she is not easily humbugged. The premieres hold themselves aloof and with the majority there is seldom even a suspicion of scandal. Many of the girls are the chief support of their families I have known ballet girls not only to make their own dresses but their shoes as well. They do not regard their busias an immodest one. They begin it so early that they think nothing of their short dresses. To be sure there are girls who 'go on' in scanty dresses for reasons of their own which you can understand, but I speak of the great

but most of these girls were premieres

They have usually gotten along well

Origin of Opium. According to the Bengali legend there once lived on the banks of the holy river Ganga, a rishi, or sage, in whose hut, made of palm leaves, there was a mouse, which became a favorite with the seer, and was endowed by him with the gift of speech. After awhile the mouse having been frightened by a cat, at its earnest solicitation was changed by the rishi into a cat: then, alarmed by dogs, into a dog; then into an ape, then into a bear, then into an elephant, and then, being still discontented, into a beautiful maiden, to whom the sage gave the name of "Postomania," or the "poppy seed lady."

majority."

One day, while she was tending her plants the king approached the rishi's cottage, and was invited to rest and refresh himself by Postomania, who offered him some delicious fruit. The king, however, struck by the girl's beauty, refused to eat until she had told him her parentage. Postomania to deceive the king, told him she was a princess whom the rishi had found in the woods and had brought up as his child.

The upshot was that the king made love to the girl and they were married by the holy sage. She was treated as the favorite queen, and was very happy; but one day while standing by a well. she turned giddy and fell into the water and died. The rishi then appeared before the king and begged him not to give way to consuming grief, as the e queen was not of rova

"She was a mouse," he said, "and by her own wish I changed her succes sively into a cat, a dog, an ape, bear, an elephant, and a loving girl Let her body remain in the well; fill up the well with earth. Out of her flesh and bones will grow a tree, which shall be called after her. 'Posto,' that is the 'poppy tree.' From this tree will be obtained a drug called 'opium,' which will be swallowed or smoked till the end of time. The opium swallower or smoker will have one quality of each of the animals to which Postomania was transformed. ' He will be mischievous, like a mouse; fond of milk fike a cat; filthy, like an ape; quarrelsome, like a dog; savage, like a bear; and high-tempered, like a queen."

Traversing a Lava Stream.

A writer in a California paper graphi cally describes a flow of lava in Hawaii "An advancing lava flow makes considerable ado as it goes on-especi ally if its line of advance is through a jungle or forest. The noise accom panying its movement under these circumstances resembles the roar of the battlefield. The ears of the per son who visits the scene are greeted by the crackling of blazing foliage the hissing of hot air and steam, the falling of trees, and the bursting of bombs, all commingled in one tumult Traversing a lava stream while it is yet running may be compared to tra versing a riverin winter by walking on the ice. A pair of thick shoes and stockings are needed to protect them from the heat, as on the ice to protect them from the cold. Vent-holes, too will be ever anon encountered in the solid crust covering the liquid stream down which the spectator can look and behold the fiery river below; and occa sionally one will come across fire-falls which are usually seen without any covring of solid lava over them.

Microscopic Treasures. Among the things occupying the attention of the American Society of Microscopists at Chautauqua are germs of hydrophobia, matter taken from the intestines of one of the victims of the Greely Arctic expedition, living bacterina, sections of embryo chickens, and numerous other equally pleasing exhibitions. One slide shows crystals of butter supposed to be 100 years old Other attraction include sections of the tongue of a cat showing trichina, cloth over 4,000 years old, kidney of a rattlesnake, the gizzard of a cricket, bacillus | A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMP. a possum's tail, an infant's lung, crystals of goose fat, the brain of a cockroach, lancets of fleas, etc., besides the Lord's Prayer engraved on glass in the 1-10,000 part of an inch or on the same scale that would take the whole Bible 1 1-10 times on a square inch.

TECUMSEH'S PREDICTION.

The Indian Chieftain's Lucky Guess and

Connected with the great earthquake period of 1811-12, occurred one of the romances of American history. It was the lucky prediction of the great earthquake that made the fame of Tecumseh, the celebrated "Indian False Prophet," and led to the uprising of the Creek Nation and the bloody Indian war that followed. Tecumseh was a Shawnee warrior,

and first appeared among the Seminoles in Florida and the Creeks in Alahama and Georgia as early as 1810, endeavoring to form them into a confederacy. whose aim it was to rise up against the whites in the Northeast and exterminate them. He failed, and on the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, entered the service of the British and again set out to stir up sedition among the Southern Indians. He had been told by the English when a comet would appear, and he told his excited Indian hearers that at a certain time they would see his arm stretched out over the sky, on fire, and that he was going to Detroit to prepare them for their rising against the Americans. When the proper time came he would strike ground with his foot so hard that he would shake down the houses in their head city. He left the Creeks, and at the time

when he promised to smite the ground, strange to say, came the great earthquake. All the territory bordering on the gulf was agitated. The ground of Alabama trembled like an aspen, while from the earth came terrifying rumbles and groans. The town of Toockabatcha, the capital of the Creeks, was shaken to ruins, and as the earth heaved and shook the frightened Indians ran from their dwellings crying: "Tecumseh is at Detroit! Tecumseh is at Detroit! We feel the stamp of his foot." At the same time the comet appeared in the heavens. This was too much for the superstitious Creeks. They rose to a man, and after two years of sanguinary fighting they were a defeated and ruined nation Tecumseh was killed at the battle on the Thames in Canada (October 5, 1813) by American troops under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. Tecumseh, who was serving in the English ranks, commanding a band of Indians, was carried off the field by followers and buried, no one knows where.

A Sect of Murderers. A horrible religious sect has been

established in Russia. The chief doc trine held is that it is a sin to let men suffer bodily pain, on which account sick people belonging to the organization are strangled. The existence of the sect was betrayed by a young peasant of the government of Saratof. whose sick wife had been kidnapped from his dwelling during his absence and would have been put to a violent death but for his timely interposition. Both the mother and the aunt of the sick woman belonged to this sect, and it was they who had intended putting her to the "red death," as this sort of killing is called. Returning home one day, the young husband found that his wife had been removed to the house of his mother in an adjacent village. He hurried to the place and found his wife still alive, but washed, wrapped in white linen, and laid upon a bier. The sick woman had no idea of the purpose for which she had been so laid out, and the husband, being suspicious, determined to watch the development of events. He consoled his wife, and then hiding himself behind a wide stove waited the arrival of his relatives. In time he heard some one enter the room and turn the lock behind him. Looking out from his hiding-place he saw that it was a man-dressed in blood-red clothes bearing a large pillow in his hands. A minute later he heard a stifled groan come from the bier. To rush from his place and fell the wouldbe murderer to the ground was the work of a moment, but the man in red seized his chance and escaped. A few days later no fewer than forty-two members of the sect were arrested by the police.

Tests for Death.

Dr. Charles W. Fox of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., gives the following tests for death: I wish to give the public a sure and simple test of death which I have practiced during my forty-eight years in the profession. First expose the arm of the body, apply a thick piece of paper with a hole in an inch in diameter on the arm and wet a piece and cover over it, and run a hot smoothing iron over it. The heat of the iron will raise a blister. If the blister contains serum or water, it shows still a circulation going on in the system; if nothing but air. death. This is a sure test. Another test is to wind the forefinger with a piece of twine within an inch of the end of the finger. If there is life the end of the finger will show blood in it.

A physician says: When a teaspoonful of warm honey is taken every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes it has a surprising effect on catarrh. Every family should have a glass of pure honey in the house, in order, at once after catching cold, to be able to use

There is art in pride; a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it seldom proved their craftmaster.

TION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sease. Many Curable Cases.

Medical Stilus.)

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be skied," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, M. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin. "How so? What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. . If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other allment, and can never be cured until approached through its source." "Yes, doctor; but what is the method of

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it: do you not?" " Yes,"

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger." "Precisely! Now then for my method. which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practicioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a na-

burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?" "Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

tural affinity for it, and if the acid is not

neutralized or passed out of the system, it

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution. enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:-We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of ouffering people. In a foot note to their

letter they say: "The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human sysem is subject to. The same may be said o rheumatism, caused by an acid-condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you rei ways have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well,' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is anough. If you publish the show but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Connmption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.]-Pub.

Wit Saved Him.

A brigade was encamped near Charleston Va., says Allen F. Hall, in the Grand Army Sentinel, and a guard had been detailed to protect the property of the citizens in the neighborhood and strict orders given against foraging or taking anything without paying for it. The colonel of one of the regimen was out one day with his staff and all of a sudden he came upon a private of his regiment with a sheep on his back, evidently just killed. He rode up to the soldier and asked him: "Where did you get that

sheep?" He answered: "Up here in the field." "Did you buy him?"

"No, sir; I just killed him, so." "Why, don't you know that strict orders have been issued against doing anything

"Yes, sir; I know it, and will tell you how it was. I was going along the read whistling the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and this sheep held up his head and looked straight at me, and said, 'ba-a, ba-a,' and, sir, I up and killed him, as I won't allow anything to say 'ba-a' at me when I'm singing or whistling the 'Star Spangled Ban

It is needless to say the colonel told him to go ahead. The fellow's wit saved him that time.

Economy is Wealth.

Have our lady readers ever thought how much they can save by getting all the paterns they wish to use during the year for nothing? This can be done by subscribing to DEMOREST'S MONTHLY—the finest and best family magazine in the world. Each number of this valuable magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to a pattern of any garment in that number, of any size. Send twenty cents for the last number and see for yourself. W: Jennings Demorest, 16 Rast 14th Street, New York.

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The world is naught till one is come Who is the world; then beauty wakes The world is naught when one is gone Who was the world; then the heart breaks That this is lost which once was won.

pear love, this life, so passion-fraught. From you its bliss or sorrow takes; With you is all, without you naught. -Arlo Bates.

IRISH LANDLORDS.

Everything They Own Squeezed From the

Dublin would be the most beautiful city in Europe but for two things-its buildings and its people. The aristocracy, so-called, live in tumble-down villas, which, though their white walls sparkle in the sunshine, prove, when approached, to be painted shells surrounded by gardens in ruins. The inhabitants of all these villas are a set of broken-down landlords, who have been compelled to close their country houses and come to town for economy sakes widows living on the dowry paid them by their elder brothers, and mortgagee creditors, who live on the mortgages that they or their ancestors have placed on the land; for in Ireland, with the exception of a few distillers and brewers, who live on the drunkenness of the people, there is no possible mode of obtaining money save from the peasant farmer. The Socialistic axiom that capital is only a useless value, the toil of the worker being unpaid, is in other countries mitigated and almost lost sight of in the multiplicity of avenues through which money must flow before it falls into the pockets of the rich. But in Ireland the direct and rude transfer of money from the horny hands of the peasant to the delicate fingers of the landlord has a horrible smell of

In Ireland the landlord does absolutely nothing save to grab all the money that the peasant can scrape together. An Irish landlord said: "I have always done, now do and will continue to do just as the other landlords, for it is as impossible for me as the rest of my class to do otherwise: but that does not prevent me from acknowledging the fact that it is a worn-out system, at war with the nineteenth century, and something that should be at once abolished. In Ireland every chicken that goes into the pot, every glass of champagne drunk, every silk robe that rustles on the street, every rose worn at the ball, is so much squeezed out of the misery of the peasant's hovel. A few years ago this tributefor that is what it is-was accepted without a murmur, just as feudalism or slavery was accepted long ago in other lands. But now the scales have fallen from the eyes of the nation and the sore is laid bare in all its ugliness, just as if the inner garment had been removed from the natural body, revealing the flesh covered with scars and postules. This wound, which hitherto was only visible to a few, you now see everywhere in the most squalid districts of the city as well as in the most elegant and fashionable quarters."

A Petrified Honeycomb.

About ten years ago, A. M. Grav of Boston, was travelling about the country, seeking to recover his health, which was feeble at that time. He was at one time at Oconto, Wis., and there he meandered about considerably through the fields.

One day, in climbing over a stone wall, a stone upon which he had rested his hand fell to the ground. Its peculiar appearance attracted his attention, but, although he examined it closely, he could not make out what it was. In shape it was oval, about the size of an ordinary stove cover, and four inches thick.

This stone he took with him, and upon reaching Washington in the course of his journeying, took it to the Smithsonian Institute, and there sought to learn, by comparison with the large and varied collection of geological specimens, just what it was.

However, nothing like it could be found. His long search and close scrutiny of the numerous specimens caused one of the professors to inquire what he was searching for.

Upon being shown the rock by Mr. Gray, the professor examined it a moment, and then went into ecstasies over it. He said it was petrified honey, a thing which had never before been known. Almost everything else was known to exist in a petrified state, but up to that time petrified honey had never been found.

When the piece was broken a beautiful sight was presented of perfectly formed cells, with honey petrified in them in little drops, that sparkled like diamonds.

Getting the Taste of Mutton.

A queer story comes from New Zealand. The owls in that island used to be as harmless as doves; indeed, they once were "mousing owls," and, therefore, useful. But one night a settler left a sheepskin nailed to his roof, and an owl came along and tasted of the fat mutton left thereon. That owl became a sheep-killer, alighting on a sheep's back three nights later. Still more strange, all the other owls began to like mutton, and now the New Zealand bird of that species slavs thousands upon thousands of sheep, their appetites growing by what they feed on, and their numbers increasing in proportion to their prosperity. They light on the backs of the sheep and tear the poor beasts with their beaks, going at once through the carcass to the kidney fat, which to the owl's tongue is the daintiest of morsels.

You often hear a woman say, There's no use talking," but she doesn't think so just the same.

HOW TO PUNISH CHILDREN, The Way to Do What is Generally Bette Left Undone.

As young children behave in all re-

spects like young animals, and are amendable only to the same instruction as an animal, it seems certain that ninety per cent. of all the corporal punishment which a child should have, ought to be inflicted before it is three years of age. As soon as it begins to understand yes and no it should be made to obey. When a colt or young puppy nips the hand too hard, a slight blow stops the unpleasant part of the play, and the punishment is accepted as a result of their own action, so long as the person does not show anger. When at the table little fingers reach for the hot coffee-pot, "No, no," conveys the idea. The fingers go out again, regardless of the warning, and then a little blow will settle the matter. Then the fingers will come out again to test cause and effect. The same punishment must follow without any word of reproof or warning. These lessons repeated in various ways will settle the question of authority at a very early age and the rod will soon

be laid aside. In training a horse it is very important not to excite resentment. It is equally important in training the child. It is therefore laid down as a good rule not to strike a colt twice, unless the offence be repeated. Let the blow follow the wrong-doing, and let it be severe in proportion to the iniquity, but it must not be repeated. With the child make one blow, quick and without warning, answer the purpose. The suddenness and the accompanying surprise, make the single stroke doubly effectual. By avoiding repetition, the resentment which comes from a prolonged whipping is avoided. The actual pain inflicted may be so slight in some cases as to be hardly worth attention.

Later in life, a sudden punishment of this kind may be made useful to control persistent wrong-doing, to arrest a willful infringment of another child's rights and in many other cases when there is no time for words. The sudden surprise to a certain extent, conveys an idea of the enormity of the offence; hence, all such measures should, later in life, be reserved for grave offences and especial cases.

For the stubborn, those lacking in self-esteem, the heedless and the persistent, especial modifications must be made. But those in charge must constantly bear in mind that the child's welfare is the object to be sought and must not allow self-esteem, convenience, anger or annoyance to interfere with this one great law. Lastly, it is well to remember that the right which the parent has to control or command a child is given by love. If you do not love your child, you have no more right to give it a command than you have to issue an order to your neighbor. If anger or vexation for the moment stifles love, then your right to stand in judgment is gone. Action must be suspended until love returns as a vin-

Whistling and Whistlers.

If a boy is allowed to whistle it will turn his attention in a great degree from the desire to become the posse son of a drum, and if paternal firmness be added, he can be kept satisfied without one until he gets to be sixteen years old, when he will strike the cornet period.

Shakespeare was well acquainted with the art. He makes Othello say concerning Desdemona: "If I do not prove her false, I'll whistle her off and let her down the wind a prey to fortune, e'en though her very cries were my dead

heart-strings." Negroes are the best whistlers in the world. Frequently one hears a colored improvisatore whistling the quaintest and sweetest melodies, and with the colored males in general whistling comes as natural as grunting does to a

Men whistle when they are happy, and they whistle when they are sad. When you see a carpenter or a housepainter pushing a plane or slapping on the paint and whistling a lively air at the same time, set him down as a man who pays his debts, is cheerful at home and never whips his children

When a man is sad he whistles in a doleful tone. Nine times out of ten he won't choose a dismal air, but he will whistle a lively tune, a hornpipe or a negro minstrel end song. And he will draw the melody in and out between his lips in a way to draw tears from all listeners. Sometimes a man accomplishes the same result when he is cheerful and trying to whistle real

Girls in general whistle in a sort of jerky, disconnected, jim-jam sort of way, and groan mildly between the notes. They'd better let whistling alone.

All About an Umbrella. An umbrella was carried off lately from the editorial rooms of a Georgia paper, and in the next number of the paper appeared this paragraph: "The man who came into my office and deliberately stole my umbrella is worse than a thief and meaner than an assassin, lower than a blackguard and uglier than a crazy quilt. May each rain-drop that falls upon it turn into drops of blazing vitriol, and each sun ray bristle with 10,000 pointed needles dipped in acrid poison to prick his

putrid flesh.

A Governor's Royal Commission. The royal commission of Benning Wentworth, Governor of the province of New-Hampshire from 1741 to 1767, has recently been found in the Portsmouth Athenæum. It appears that it was deposited in that institution in 1827, inclosed in a box made especially for it. It was placed in a drawer or alcove, and was known only to a few of the officials. Mr. James Rindge Stanwood, a young gentleman interested in antiquarian subjects, while recently examining some old papers and documents that had been long ago deposited in the athenœum, accidently found the Wentworth commission which will be framed and hung upon the walls in the reading room. It is in a perfect state of preservation, about 30 inches square, with a pendent seal of solid wax 5 inches in diameter.

Chinese Costumes. The principal feature of a Chinaman's costume is the fact that nothing ever fits but his stockings. His clothing consists, really, of three or four shirts, each opening in front and having five buttons, a sacred number. These buttons are never in a straight row, but in a sort of semi-circle half around the body. The outer garments have sleeves a foot longer than the arm, a fact which affords abundant opportunities for theft. A Chinaman's jackets are his ther-

mometer. He will say, "To-day is three jackets cold, and if it increases at this rate, to-morrow will be four or five jackets cold." Their shoes are well known, and their

caps are of three or four different forms. One they call the "watermelon cap," of the shape of half a watermelon, having no front-piece, but, instead, a knob on the top by which it is handled. The second is like a round top felt hat with the sides turned up, and others are of various shapes. The color of the knob on the top of the hat is the sign of rank among mandarins. The lowest wear a gilt knob, then a white stone, a clear crystal, a pale blue stone, a deep blue, a pale red and a deep red in order of rank. Yellow may only be worn by the emperor's family, but as a mark of respect to age, men over sixty years by special edicts are allowed to wear yellow, this always entitling them to great consideration among all classes.

The dude pantaloon probably originated among the Chinese. From the dawn of history, on state occasions officials and dressy persons will wear a sort of pantaloon, fitting as tightly as possible to the leg, and each leg being entirely separate from its fellow. These trousers are of silk or satin, and the legs are held in place by being fastened to a waist-band or belt around the body. On the approach of cold weather the Chinese increase the number of their garments, until sometimes they are like animated bales of cotton, their arms being forced into a nearly horizontal position: nor do they take off their masses of clothing until the return of spring.

Faces That Draw Money.

In this country, where money is king,

it is a peculiarly fitting distinction to put the heads of our departed great men on our currency. Everywhere the most bigoted republicans will carry General Hancock's picture in their pockets and prize it highly. But to be on a \$2 bill is not the highest distinction. One might be on a \$5 or even \$100. Yet a still higher honor than this is for a statesman or soldier to have his features stamped in the corner of a draft or check. So it happens that Stanton still draws from the Treasury all the money used in the War department, and Amos Kendall draws that for the Post Office department. All the money got out of the Treasury department must be drawn by draft or check. Each department has an individual its money be drawn. Stanton's head is stamped on the Wardepartment check, and Kendall's on the Post Office. Chief Justice Marshall alone can draw money for the department of Justice, and Seward certifies to the State department check. Admiral Farragut draws the money for the Navy, and Thomas E. Ewing for the Interior department. Chase is given more extended authority. His head is upon the treasurer's disbursing check, which must be used by all disbursing officers in drawing their money; he gives credit to the 4 per cent. interest check, and controls the checks of the Pacific railroad bonds. Dexter figures on the assistant treasurer's checks, the interest and the redemption checks. Hamilton draws the interest on the 3 per cent bonds, and Seward on

Science Teaching in English Schools. Judging by the scientific agitation which has shaken England for so many years, one would hardly credit the statement made by Sir John Lubbock in his address at the unveiling of the statue of the founder of the Masonic Science college, that, in fifty-four of 240 endowed schools for boys which have reported, no science whatever is taught; in fifty, one hour is devoted to it per week; in seventy-six, less than three hours; while only fiftysix devoted as many as six hours to it. According to the report of the technical commission last year, there were only three schools in Great Britain in which science is fully and adequately taught. In urging the benefits of science Sir John Lubbock says: "In the first place, science adds immensely to the interest and happiness of life. It is altogether a mistake to regard science as dry or prosaic. The technical works, descriptions of species, etc., bear. the same relations to science as dictionaries to liverature. * * * Occasionally, indeed, it may destroy some poetical myth of antiquity, such as the ancient Hindoo explanation of rivers, that 'Indra dug out their beds with his thunderbolts, and sent them forth by long continuous paths.' But the real causes of natural phenomena are far more striking, and contain more real poetry, than those which have occurred to the untrained imagination of mankind.

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Mr. Stayer: "Alas, we make resolutions only to break them!" Miss Quick : "Yes, very true. Now I resolve to retire early nights, and here it is nearly eleven o'clock."

A Boston Bank Reminiscence. Many years ago a young man in one

of the banks showed such capacity as a teller or cashier that some of its customers got up a bank for him. Everything went on successfully. There was a habit of lending and borrowing between banks, and sometimes between them and reliable individuals, and this young cashier had such a relation with a man supposed to be beyond suspicion. One day this man came to him with a large request, no less than the loan of \$150,000, equal to half the capital of the bank, which was \$300,000. Strange, he got it, and disappeared not to be found; his kindred could give no information about him; telegraphs, railroads, ocean steamers, did not exist to afford inquiry or pursuit. The directors had to be made aware of the loss of half their capital. Their first thought was to reduce their capital to \$150,000. The young cashier submitted himself to their discretion, but proposed if allowed to go on to devote himself, all his means and energies, to the rehabilitation of the capital. The directors acceded to his request. The matter was kept quiet. The bank went on successfully. The cashier paid promptly 8 per cent. dividend on \$300,000, out of \$150,000 business. Watching every opportunity to make a penny, at the end of 15 years he accomplished his purpose. The capital of the bank was restored. When he began his task he was 30 years old, when he finished it he ought to have been in the prime of life, only 45, but the incessant strain of those 15 years left him a wreck, and in less than five years in the height of his usefulness he sank to his grave.

General Grant's Horses.

General Grant was particularly proud and fond of his stud of horses. His war charger was an especial favorite. He took great delight in exhibiting his horses to his friends with whom he was intimate. Once at his stables with a friend he said: "Perhaps you would like to see the horse I rode during all the campaigns I commanded?" The animal was ordered to be brought out. The gentleman was surprised to find the horse no larger than a lady's palfrey-small, slender, agile-limbed, black as a coal, intelligent, mild, an eye like a hawk, and a lick on the mane for all the world like a boy's cowlick. It was such an animal as women and children would make into a family pet. The gentleman pronounced the animal a beauty, but expressed a doubt as to its endurance. "Endurance!" said the general. "this animal exceeds in endurance any horse-flesh I ever saw. I have taken him out at daylight and kept in the saddle till dark, and he came in as fresh when I dismounted as when we started in the morning. There isn't gold in America to buy him. He is an imported horse of fine breed and was once on Jeff Davis's plantation." This was just before Davis was caught, and the visitor said, "I presume you would exchange the horse for Jeff Davis," "You have said it," exclaimed Grant, "I would exchange him for his old master," "but for nothing else in the world."

Snake Charming. As for the so-called charming of serpents, it may be practiced by any one who from observation comprehends the movements of the reptiles and knows how far to venture on familiaricheck, and upon this and no other can ties. Confidence and dexterity on the part of the "charmer" can overcome fear and subtlety on the part of the snake, which, after all, is only watching its opportunity to strike or to escape. The jugglers understand this very well, and know how far the snake can reach to strike. Keeping at a safe distance, they irritate it just enough to make it follow the movements of their hands, or the bit of bright cloth waved before them, and which in point of fact is a shield to receive the bite should the cobra attempt to strike. The snake has risen and expanded its "hood," not for any admiration of the flaunted colors, or for any enjoyment of the discordant din which is supposed to charm it, but, in self-protection, the better to aim at its tormentor. "He is the best charmer," says Dr. Vincent Richards, in his valuable work, "Landmarks of Snake Poisoned Literature, who is the most intimately conversant with the movements of the reptiles under varying conditions.

For Their Personal Comfort,

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, your boots cleaned You can write your letters. Paper, pens, ink, etc., are at your disposal. In one foom are all the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the Provinces, but of all the great Continental capitols. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is open to any passer-by who pays half-afranc admission. The Italian idea did not go quite so far, but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation, but a Government concern. In fact, it was part of the working of the postal system of the country. You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing and all the information you might need to hand. You buy paper at cost price, and have the use of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building opened on the Boulevard Montmartre succeeds, no doubt we shall see others established all over the - 1 capitol.

Nature, the handmaiden of God, doth nothing but with good advice, if we make researches into the true reason of things.

VARIETIES.

A good story is told upon a patent churn agent of Carthage. He visited a farm house near Lockwood, in Dade County, and wanted sell one of his double-geared, back-action chain-lightning churns that twould bring butter in eight minutes by the clock. The old man had sworn to wage war on all agents, but he was from home, and the young ladies of the house invited the agent in, gave him his dinner and talked about his churn. Finally they said they would not buy one unless it would do the eight-minutes act, as stated in the hand-hill. "Just bring on your cream," said the knight of the churn, " and while you girls filled up the churn with the rich creams looking liquid, and the Carthage man graspe the handle and began to churn. At the end of the eight minutes he took of the cover, but there was no signs of butter. He laid off his cost and turned away at the crank for an. other eight minutes, but yet there was no sign of butter. Then he laid aside his vest and unbuttoned his collar. He twisted and perspired, and swore under his breath, until 40 minutes had gone by, and the butter did not come. Then with a wild look in his eye he gathered up his churn, called for his bill, hitched up his team and hied himself away. The girls had filled the churn with butter-

"MARIA, what nonsense it is to talk to that child in that way. She'll never get it into her head."

"My dear, she's a girl, and girls are much uicker than boys."

"They don't understand anything when they're women, much less when they're seven years old. What does that little thing know about changing the subject when anything disagreeable is spoken of? Changing the The mother only repeated her little instruc

tions to the child and the father went off down town. He came home in the evening and found on a pet garden bed the marks of footsteps. He called his little daughter. "You've been tramping over that be

when you know I told you not to.' "Papa, did you see any monkeys down town?" "Monkeys! See here, haven't you been

over that bed?" "Papa, did you meet any pretty children to-day?" "You little nuisance, did you trample tho

flower beds or did you not?'

There was a pause "Yes, but ma says that you should always hange the subject when it is disagreeable.

THE FAITH OF A LITTLE CHILD .- At a con tain country church it was decided by the members to assemble together at a given time to pray for rain, which was badly needed for the growing crops. At the appointed hour the people began to gather, and one little fellow came trudging up with an um' brella almost as big as himself. "What did you bring that for, youngster?

some one asked, with a smile. "So's I wouldn't get wet going home," wa

the reply. It is safe to say that no one in the large It is safe to say that no one in the large gathering had coine similarly provided, and that not a housewife of them all had set out cause, he said, she was sweet but unrefined. her tubs and pans to catch the rainwater as it would pour from the roof in answer to the scending petition.

THE CHAMPION MEAN MAN .- There is no meaner man than Hostetter McGinnis. He is ten years older than Miss Esmeralda Longcoffin, to whom he has been paying his adiresses, but he is continually raising her hopes only to dash them to the ground.

McGinnis-Miss Esmeralda, jesting aside your many good qualities of heart, and hand have caused me to entertain for you feelings of the most profound sympathy. I have only one wish in regard to your future welfare, but I regret that the desire of my heart car never be fulfilled.

Esmeralds-And what is that futile desire Hostetter? McGinnis-It is that you had a daughter. I would certainly make her my wife.

A KENTUCKIAN with a large jug made a bargain with a countryman to take him four

miles over the hills. "How much'll you chare?"

"Oh, a couple of swigs of the stuff in tha jug'll make it about square, I reckon." After the journey had been made and the

ountryman had taken a swig, he said: "Stranger, I'm a peaceable man, but if you don't want to be chock full of lead to night, you'd better find another way to carry er molasses."

THE Grand Old Man seems to have a great admiration for Cæsar, for I recollect in 1866 he announced that "he had crossed the Rubi eon and burnt his boats and bridges." A on-classical reporter on this occasion made serious mistake, for he announced to wondering world that Mr. Gladstone had no only passed the Rubicon, but he had burnt his coat and breeches! This astounding information caused great misgivings among Mr. Gladstone's friends, for the weather was very chilly when he performed this desperate

MR. WAYBACK-"Yes, beats all what queen things happen nowadays. We've got the durnest mystery you ever see in our time. Omaha Man-Ah! some crime, I suppose

Well, yes, something like that. You see, tramp has confessed that he stole \$10 from he contribution box of our church." "Yes, but where's the mystery? You know

"Why, we can't imagine how it got there. vou see." "WELL Simpson, I'm glad to see you back

Hope you made big money out of your "I did at first, but lost it all in Texas." "Why, how so?"

On account of that confounded mummy in our collection. The coroner would insist upon holding an inquest over it in every town we stopped at. It cost me fifty dollars for fees every time."

thing, boys," said an old farmer, as he got down from his wagon, "I'd bet enny amount o' money on that bay colt o' mine trottin' in 2:161/4. I'd bet a million dollars of I had it." The crowd laughed derisively. "What is the one thing?" asked one of the

THE ONE THING .- "If it wasn't for one

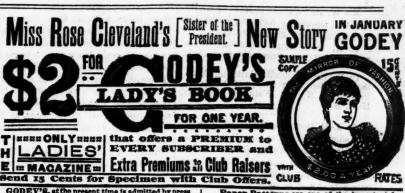
"The distance is to fur fer the time."

A SHOPKKEPER is said to have stuck upon his door this laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop next morning he beheld a smiling urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is!"

"I'll engage you," said the theatre mans ger to the actor in search of a job, " but times are hard just now and I san't give you any Patti prices. How would \$100 a week suit you?" "No, cully," said the actor, "that won't do it at all. That isn't enough. Say, on't do it at all. That isn't enough. Say, ee here! Supposing you give me \$10 a week

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



GODEY's, at the present time is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments. The literary features are; Serlas, Nevelettes, Short Stories, Charades, Poems, etc. Popular authors who contribute are; J. Prichard, Miss Emily Reed, Jac. Churchill, William Miller Builer, Emily Lennex, and others. Engravings appear in every namber, of subjects by well-known artists. In its Colored Fashions Goden's leads in colors and styles, and is the only Ladies' Magasine that receives its Fashions IV ADVICED Action of the Colored Pashions of the Colored Regulation of the Colore

Paper Patterns are one of the important features of this magazine; each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, an item alone more than covering the subscription price.

Practical Hints upon Dressmaking show how garmens can be made over by the patterns given. Practical Hints show young housekeepers how to manage with economy and skill. Fashion Notes at Home and Abroad. The Colored and Black Work Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work.

Cooking Recipes by an expert housekeeper. The Architectural Department is of practical utility, estimates being given with each plan. eu can have it for one year for \$2.00.

c Godey's, and you can have it for one year for GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK Box Philade Jenny June's Society Letters commence Godey

Chaff.

A rousing speech-"Get up-breakfast's Architectural points of a newspaper. Its

What might be considered the shortest way to spell dog?—K9. Life is short, but it isn't half so short as some men are all through life.

Why does a railway clerk cut a hole in you -To let you pass through. Motto for a chicken thief—Never count chickens before they are snatched.

Philadelphia no longer reads its title clear. Charleston has become the Quaker city. There would not be so many long sermons if men were obliged to practice what they preach.

A girl, speaking of a certain youth, says that the only thing about him that isn't fresh is his tears.

Woman can stand tight shoes, tight gloves and tight waists, but they very properly draw the line at tight husbands.

Toast—"An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God," when an old farmer added: "And about the scarcest." Did you ever see a man with a diamond collar button who did not think that neckties

were going out of fashion. "Rumitis" is the latest Philadelphia coin age for fatal drunkenness. It means the same as the old Boston term "rumdidit."

A man never finds out how very little he knows until he tries to undress the baby some night when the mother is absent.

"There's evidently music in the heir," mourned the young paternal parent as he wearly reached for the paregoric bottle. When a man introduces himself to a porous "For a young woman to begin to pick lint off a young man's coat" is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

"What do you do with yourself Sunday?"
asked Jones of the cousin from Chicago who
is visiting at his house. "Sunday?" repeated
the Chicago man, wonderingly. "What is
that?" Turks never drink, never abuse animals, are polite to women and invariably kind to children. This distinguishes the Turks from

She—Why, Henry, what is the matter? He—M' love, 1—hio—lemon peel threw me down. She—Lemon peel, yes; and what were the other ingredients?"

Eyes yet they see not—potatoes. Ears yet they hear not—corn. Mouths yet they speak not—rivers. Hands yet they feed not—clocks. Brains yet they think not—dudes. A clerk who was snowed up in a train dur-

ing a savere storm telegraphed to his firm in the city: "I shall not be at the office to-day, as I have not got home yesterday yet."

Smith—That dog of yours keeps me awake at night, howling. Jones—Why, I have no dog. It must be my daughter singing." Smith—Is that so? Excuse me. I am sorry. don't suppose she can be shot, eh?

Mr. Isaacstein—Ah, my friend, that goat fits you perfectly lovely. And only twendy dollars, too; why its a bargain at shat price. Prospective Purchaser—I don't know, Mr. Prospective Purchaser—I don't know, M Isaacstein; it takes two to make a bargain. ANNOUNCEMENTS on shop signs expresses

ANNOUNCEMENTS On SHOP state in the succinct style of one connected with a certain restaurant in New York should serve certain restaurant in New York should serve the savertisements: "Lunch 75 as startling advertisements: "Lunch 7 cents; square meal, \$1; perfect gorge, \$1.25. A youngster was one day taken to the lake'

and was told that the foam-covered waves he saw were called white-caps. On his return home his father said: "Well, Oscar, what did you see at the lake?" "Oh! I saw some

A playwright with a manuscript in his pocket went through the Belfast riot and was shot at, but not hurt, the ball being unable to go through the manuscript. Moral (indorsed by theatrical managers): If you have written a play keep it in your pocket. The conductors on the sunset route are one of them. "Will I have time to get something to eat at the next station?" "Yes, you will have time enough if you are not going any further on this train."

Three gentlemen during a conversation agreed to pay a guinea each to the one who should tell the tallest and most ridiculous story. The first commenced his story thus: "There was once a wealthy editor—" "Stop!"

eried the rest of the party. "Here's your Young Genius (who has had all the talk to Young Gemus (who has had about himself)— himself, and, as usual, all about himself)— Well, good-by, dear Mrs. Meltham; it always does me good to come and see you. I had such a headache when I came, and now I've quite lost it. Mrs. Meltham—Oh, it's not lost! I've got it.

An eminent merchant of Boston some years ago visited a noted church in that city at which a warm revival was going on, and somewhat varied the usual character of the prayer meeting by delivering an address setting forth the beneficence of the merchants of that city. The preacher, who was rather displeased at this presumptuous exhortation, at the close asked: "Is there any other old sinner from up town that would like to say a word?"

MARY WAGER-FISHER thinks paint for kitchen floors should be a nice dust gray color, "just as near the hue of dried much as it can be mixed." Now that's a good idea. Usually the yellows and red brown which are used for the purpose show ever footprint and bit of dust, and are nearly as footprint and bit of dust, and are nearly as THIS NEW floor would be.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents. 2nd, the proportion. 3rd he process of securing the active medicina qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown



ORGANS.

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The BUYERS GUIDE to issued Sept. and March, cach year. 49 319 pages, 8½ x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defras upon receipt of 10 cts. to defras expense of mailing. Let us hear from

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. William N. Carliele vs. Ellen Carlisle.
Upon due proof by amdays that Blion Carlisle, defenday in the above-entitled cause pending in this Court, resides out of the said State of Mishigaa and in one of the United States or Territories, and on motion of Sylvester Larned, Soliester for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complains filed in said cause within five months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complains filed in said cause within five months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint will be taken as confessed. And further that this erder be published in the SAMER, a newspaper pristed and published in the SAMER. A news

Dated this 22d day of October, A. D. 1895. WILLIAM JENNISON. Circuit Judge. A true copy. Attest:
JOHN MARSHALL, Deputy Register. 0264



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WORK FOR ALL. 830 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME AND SODA is matchless Remedy for Cousumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lung-Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequalled Specific Remedy. 27 Bz sure AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREFARATION. \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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HIBBONS 1

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MB. W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, Living ston Co., reports the following recent sales from his herd of Holstein-Friesians:

To A. & H. Wilcox, Jackson, Mich., cearling bull Olena Prince No. 4328, H. H. To Ephriam Hubbell, Hartland, Mich., the imported cows Maid of Adorp No. 1235, H. H. B., and Wallentje No. 2021, H. H. B.

MR. J. H. Rowe, of Flushing, Ger Co., showed 11 head of Shropshire sheep at two fairs this season and carried off seven first, two second and three third premiums. He also got first at each fair on the only pair of Suffolk hogs he showed. As Mr. Rowe is a new beginner in thoroughbred stock, his success should be highly

PROF. A. J. COOK has sold to Prof. James Satterlee to put on to his Greenville, Montcalm County, farm, the bull Owoss Duke of Waterloo and the yearling heifer Waterloo Belle. Owosso Duke of Waterloo was sired by Waterloo Duke 34072. Waterloo Belle was sired by Darlington Duke Both were from Belle of Waterloo, whose dam was the old show cow Lissa 2d. These two animals are deep red in color and square in build.

MR. J. F. RUNDEL, of Birmingham, Oakland Co., reports the following sales from his flock of thoroughbred Shropshires:

To Geo. Button, Flushing, Mich., one imp. shearling ram Bloomfield.
To J. Corbitt, Ionia, Mich., one imp. shearling ram, Shrewsbury.

To Geo. German, Franklin, Mich., 10 re-To W. H. Huling, Sylvania, Ohio, one

To Wm. Walker, Sandstone, Mich., one To J. W. Rice, Manchester, Mich., one

To J. Burchard, Sylvan Center, Mich., one yearling ram.
To Charles Crawford, Caseville, Mich. one shearling ram.
To Gould & Smith, Eaton Rapids, one

To Gould & Simich, Easth Raphus, our ram lamb, one shearling ram.

To A. Rook, Plymouth, Mich., two imp shearling ewes, two imp. two shear ewes four H. B. lambs, one imp. ram lamb named Pride of Oakland. To M. German, Franklin, Mich., one ran

lamb.
To Valentine Bros., Hamburg, Mich., one ram lamb. To Milo C. Updike, Chelsea, Mich., on

yearling ram.

To E. P. Barnard, Maple Valley, Mich. one two-shear ram.

To C. Alford, Talmadge, Mich., one ram

To F. D. Harding, Martin, Mich., one ram lamb.
Te W. H. Hamlin, Fremont, Mich., one

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "Deliveries of wheat are restricted. The

provincial markets are very sparingly supplied. Quotations are firm. The sales of English wheat during the week were 49,325 quarters at 30s 8d, against 60,431 quarters at 31s 1d, during the corresponding period last year. The London wheat trade is slow and values are unchanged. The supplies of American wheat have largely increased, ex-ceeding all precedent. Stocks of flour are Corn is scarce and 3d at 6d higher. Four cargoes of wheat arrived; two cargoe were sold; two were withdrawn and one rened. At to-day's market wheat was very firm with limited dealing. Flour was steady. Corn was scarce and 3d dearer. Barley and oats were steady. Beans and peas were 6 dearer. Linseed was firm.

The new railroad between Grand Rapids and Muskegon is practically completed, the first train having passed over it on the 4th. It was built by the Grand Rapids & Indiana

When catarrh has progressed to a certain extent, it is only a step to that terribly fata; disease, consumption. If you have catarrh. even slightly, it is a terrible mistake to allow it to continue in its course unchecked. If you will only read, you will find conclusive reasons why you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, in the statements of many people who have been completely cure of this disease in its most severe forms. Send for book containing abundant evidence, to C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of Hood's Sarsa

Peterinary Pepartment

ed by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinar Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be decurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit. Mich.

THE STRUCTURE AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

They Should be Studied by Farmers.

Extracts from an address by W. S. King, Esq. So fearful are our farmers of any admissions of the value of science that the structure and diseases of animals are not as well known as wisdom and a true economy would advise. Thousands of animals are annually lost in the country through ignorance. The absence of knowledge in this branch of science is always lamentable sometimes ludicrous. The vein that meanders over the belly of a cow and disappears near the udder, is styled for short the "milk vein." because science has conferred upon it a very long and very learned, but very explanatory name—the sub-cutaneous abdominal vein (sub-cutaneous because it is situated immediately under the skin, and abdominal as traversing the abdomen). Now mark how a want of precision in momenclature may mislead. At least one-half of our farmers, because of this name, consider the vein to be filled with milk and to be connected with the udder, which it is apposed to supply, whereas the vein has, in fact, nothing to do with the vein more than other veins, and shows the yield of milk only as it indicates the quantity of all the secretions of the animal, milk included.

If one may believe what he hears from all quarters there is a disease which affects all eat cattle in the country, but which I have to-day hopes of curing. It is called the "tail-ail," or "tail-sickness," and somesimes "worm in the tail." It is supposed to be indicated by a softening and swelling | 37c for Rose. Store lots range from 4004? of the extremity of the tail, and by a curl w bu.

in the hairs of its brush. The softening is said to crawl up in the tail to proceed along the vertebræ, until it reaches the head-When the animal must die. Now, farmers I have watched a great many animals affect ed with this mysterious complaint, for man years: and never knew one the worse for I for a moment, nor ever one to die of it. Moreover, veterinary surgeons can prove to you that from the structure of the animal it is impossible that any such disease could travel from the tail to the body, as is assumed by tail-ail champions. So I beg that no more cattle may be decaudated on this account. An essay on the treatment of the diseases of animals is an interpolation in the "order of exercises." that I had prescribed for myself; but I cannot refrain from raising my voice against the cruelties practiced upon uncomplaining animals by ignorant (and all the more presuming for being ignorant) quacks; or by farmers who do not pretento understand the treatment of diseases and only do as they see others do. Let me instance one disease, the Lampas. Its symp toms are well known: the bars of the mouth swell and become even with the level of the teeth, and at times extend beyond them. The horse eats with difficulty because of the pain; young horses are most subject to it. The horrible cure for this, a remedy that a barbarian must have originated, and which is a disgrace to a Christian land, is to burn down the swelled roof of the mouth with a red-hot scarring iron. As well might your family physician prescribe a burning iron for the reduction of a boil that may break out on your boy's leg, or that blossoms, as they sometimes will, on one's own nose. Let us forego no opportunity of putting down this heathenism and uselessly cruel custom. The disease proceeds from inflammation of the gums usually, or from fever in the system; and can, in all cases, be cured by a few simple bran-mashes, followed if found necessary by a pleasant nurgative.

Two at \$14: one at \$15 and \$14: four at \$15: three at \$14: 50; and \$12: two at \$16: one at \$15: three at \$14: 50; three at \$14: 50; two at \$13: 50; one at \$13: and \$10: 50.

Friday—22 10ads: Five at \$13: four at \$15 and \$14: three at \$15: 50; two at \$11: one at \$15 and \$14: three at \$15: 50; two at \$11: one at \$15 and \$16: three at \$15: 50; two at \$15: four at \$15: four at \$15: three at \$15: 50; two at \$15: four at \$15: 50; two at \$15: four at \$15: 50; two at \$15: four for the reduction of a boil that may break found necessary by a pleasant purgative.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a heifer one year old that was taken about three days ago straining and continued to do so at intervals ever since. The trouble seems to be in her womb. A large bunch is forced into her vagina and any effort to press it back has been unsuc-cessful. Her bowels are a little constipated, but not to any extent. Has been in usual health and condition and no accident has occurred. She has never been to bull. Bovine panacea was given her and a few injections to quiet her, which it did. The passage to the womb seems contracted Nothing appears on outside. C. W

Answer-The above symptoms as described occurring in the yearling heifer, if we understand them, indicate either ever-sion of the uterus or womb, or uterine polypus forced into the vagina by the straining of the heifer, where it remains as a large ball-like body, the reduction or removal of which requires the assistance of a skillful veterinary surgeon, or in the absence of such an assistant, the human medica practitioner should be called without delay. We have no knowledge of any recorde case of eversion of the uterus in the unim pregnated heifer or any other of our domes tic animals. Polypus of the vagina is not uncommon, sometimes extending to the orifice of the vulva, which may be grasped by the hand and tinsled off at its neck, or better removed by the use of the ecraseur. Our attention to the above case was called too late to be of any service.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Nov. 9, 1886. FLOUR.-There is no change to note in es, and the market is quiet and steady the decline noted a week ago. Quotations are

as follows:	
Michigan, stone process	50 @3 7
Michigan roller process 8	65 @4 0
Michigan patents 4	25 @4 5
Minnesota, bakers 8	85 @4 10
Minnesota, patents 4	50 @5 00
Michigan, stone process. \$3 Michigan roller process. 3 Michigan patents. 4 Minnesota, bakers. 3 Minnesota, patents. 4 Rye, Western. 3	25 @3 40
WHEATThe market vesterday	

quiet and steady, the fluctuations in value during the day being very light. The close was steady and firm at the prices of the day The visible supply shows less increas than expected, but the export demand was rather light, so that one counter acted the other. Latest sales wer at the following range: Spet wheat-No. 5 red, 76%@76%c; No. 1 white, 75%c; No. 3 red 75c. Futures-No. 2 red, November, 763/4c December, 77%c; January, 79%c; May, 85%c

CORN .- Steady and unchanged. No. 2 is no quoted at 38%c and No. 3 at 37%c. OATS .- Dull but steady, with No. 2 white on track at 30%c; No. 2 mixed, 28%c; light

No. 1 white, December, 75%c.

BARLEY.-Very dull. What little is mor ing sells at \$1 15 % cental for No. 2, and \$1 20 @1 25 for No. 3 western.

RYE .- Offered at 50@52c \$ bu. for No. with very little demand. FEED.-Bran is quoted at \$10 50@10 75 per

on, and middlings at \$11 00@14 00. CLOVER SEED .- Market dull and lower Prime spot is selling at \$4 25 \$ bu., and De cember delivery at \$4 32%.

BUTTER.—The market is poorly supplie with fine dairy, but the demand is not very active at the moment. Prices have advance during the week and are firm. Good to choice dairy commands 17@19c P D., and fancy 20c

ery is quoted at 26@28c \$ b. CHEESE .- Market firm and higher. Michigan full creams, 12@12%c; New York, 13c; Ohfo, 11@11%c # D.

EGGS.—Market firm at 19½@20e for fres stock; pickled dull at 17@18c.

APPLES .- Supply liberal; ordinary and good lots are worth 1 50@1 75% bbl., and fancy \$2 \$ bbl. Market quiet but firmer. FORRIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 00@5 00; Malagas, \$3 50@4 00; oranges

aica, \$ bbl., \$7 25; \$ 100, \$2 50; bananas bunch, \$1 75@2 50 for yellow; cocoanuts, \$ 100,\$6 00; Malaga grapes, \$5@5 50 % bbl. BEESWAX. Steady at 22@30c 9 D., as to HONEY.-Quoted at 11@13c P b. for comb

and 10c for extracted. Supply large, with BEANS.-Market continues quiet but steady at \$1 40 % bu. for new city picked me-

diums; new unpicked, 80c@\$1 10 \$ bu. as to BALED HAY.—New is quoted at 8 00@9 00

ton for clover, 1050@13 00 for No. 1 timothy, and 9 00@10 50 for No. 2, in car lots. SALT .- Car lots, Michigan, 80c per bbl.; eastern, 95; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl, according to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 720. POTATORS.-Market slightly lower; car ots quoted at 35@38e for Burbanks, and 35@

er weather set in. Shippers are paying \$1 75 ONIONS.

@2 % bbl. CRANBERRIES .- Slow but steady at \$6 75 @7 50 \$ bbl. for Cape Cod, or \$2@2 50 \$ bu.;

Michigan, \$1 50@2 00 \$ bu.; Jersey, \$1 75@2 CIDER.—Clarified held at 10@11c # gallon;

POULTRY.-Market weak. Quotations are e per lb. for roosters, 5@5%e for hens, 6@7e ducks, 8c for turkeys, and 7c for spring chicks. Dressed quoted as follows: Chickens, 8%@9c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 9@10c;

geese, 8@9c. Receipts of live heavy, and the and fair but hardly equal to receipts. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in bagged lots at \$2 05@2 10 8 bu. HIDES.-Green city, 6%c # b., country

7c; cured, 8@8%c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do 9@10c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 25; bulls, stage and grubby hides 1/4 off.

PROVISIONS.—Market quiet, mess pork is slightly higher; lard unchanged; shoulders have declined a shade; mess beef has ad-

vanced. Quotations here	are	88 1	ollo	WS:	
MessFamily		13	00	@10 @	25
Family clear		. 14	50 63	(@	61/4
Lard in kegs, P b Hams, P b Shoulders, P b			11	000	111/4
Choice bacon, & b Extra mess beef, per bbl			83 75	@ 8	81%
Tallow, \$ D			84	0	

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for 'the past week, with price per ton. Monday—10 loads: Three at \$1350 and \$13; two at \$14: one at \$15 and \$14 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 1886. CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards num

bered 666 head, against 1,095 head last week. Butchering cattle were scarce, the bulk of the receipts being made up of stockers and feeders. Western cattle are being received quite freely, and make up the principal supply in the market, selling at \$2 65@3 25 per hundred. The general market for cattle on Saturday averaged about the same as that of lbs at \$2.85. one week ago for all grades of cattle, closing steady with all sold. The following wer the closing. QUOTATIONS:

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 794 lbs at

Fairman sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av 786 lbs at \$2 50.

Jedele sold Sullivan & F 2 fair shipping steers av 1,235 lbs at \$4, and 4 thin cows av

967 lbs at \$2.25.
Rich sold Capilis a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$2.75, and 7 bnlls to Sullivan & F av 777 lbs at \$2.

Burdoin sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 ead of thin butchers' stock av 618 lbs at head of thin sussesses \$2 30.

Hodges sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$2 35, and a bull weighing 870 lbs at \$2.

Fairman sold Burt Spencer 60 feeders av

1.075 lbs at \$3 50. Merritt sold Sullivan & F 3 feeders av 1,123 lbs at \$3 25, and one weighing 890 lbs at \$3* Kaiser sold Sullivan & F9 stockers av 748

10s at \$2 75.

Rich sold Burt Spencer 13 stockers av 583

1bs at \$2 25, and 5 feeders av 904 lbs at \$3.

Hodges sold Sullivan & F 8 stockers av 696 lbs at \$2 75.

lbs at \$2 75.

Haywood sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of
19 head of fair butchers' stock av 824 lbs at
\$2 90. and 3 bulls av 783 lbs at \$2.

Glenn sold John Robinson 4 thin heifers av

700 lbs at \$2 65.

Judson sold Hulbert 25 fair butchers' steers Judson sold Hulbert av 1,100 lbs at \$3 60.
Fairman sold Burt Spencer 40 feeders av

957 lbs at \$3. n sold Sullivan & F 13 cockers av 726 lbs at \$2 60. Snyder sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 8

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,567 against 4,629 last week. The demand for eeders was active at an advance of 25 cents er hundred over the prices of last week, the supply of this class not being equal to the lemand. Other grades were also active and sold 10@15 cents higher than one week ago Giddings sold Downs 85 av 87 lbs at \$3 75.

Stevens sold Downs 110 av 81 lbs at \$3 25. Pierson Morgan 400 av 98 lbs at \$4 10, and 40 lambs av 76 lbs at \$4 75. er sold Pitzpatrick 222 av 73 lbs at

2 90. C Roe sold John Robinson 117 av 78 lbs a

Judson sold Downs 228 av 94 lbs at \$4. Jedele sold Downs 217 av 93 lbs at \$4 Glenn sold Phillips 224 av 79 lbs at \$2 80. Judson sold Downs 241 av 80 lbs at \$3 25.

son sold Downs 240, part lambs, av 80 lbs at \$4. son sold Geo Wreford 136 av 63 lbs \$2 12%. on sold Geo Wreford 164 av 75 lbs

Rich sold Downs 113 av 86 lbs at \$3 25. Johnson sold Downs 37 av 77 lbs at \$3. Judson sold Downs 40 lambs av 78 lbs

Snyder sold Young 81 av 74 lbs at \$2 25. C Roe sold John Robinson 51 av 87 lbs McMullen sold Young 29 av 88 lbs at \$3 10

Wallace sold Downs 68 av 88 lbs at \$3 60. Keyser sold Downs 58 av 88 lbs at \$3 85. Lathers sold Fitzpatrick 55 av 76 lbs at HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 974 head against 1,528 last week. The hog market pened up active at an advance of 15@2 nts per hundred over the rates of last week ruled steady and closed firm with all sold. Wallace sold Webb Bros 54 av 176 lbs

Bement sold Webb Bros 62 av 205 lbs Hill sold Clark 62 av 206 lbs at \$3 90.

3 90. Clark sold Bigley 17 av 354 lbs at \$3 50. Jedele sold Webb Bros 33 av 195 lbs at \$3 95. McQuillan sold Clark 56 av 183 lbs at \$3 85. Hauser sold Bigley 30 av 221 lbs at \$3 75. Griffin sold Switzer & Ackley 70 av 206 lb mann was rarry active at prices about 25 cents higher than on the previous Monday closing weak. Only two loads were offered on Tuesday, but on Wednesday with 28 loads on sale, the market dropped 10@15 cents, closing with mixed pigs and light Yorkers selling at \$4 10@4 25; good to best Yorkers, \$4 25@4 35; selected medium weights, \$4 25@4 435; stags and heavy ends. \$3@3 60.

ason sold Webb Bros 19 av 216 lbs Judson sold Webb Bros 61 av 165 lbs C Roe sold Bigley 33 av 211 lbs at \$3 7 McMullen sold Clark 92 av 171 lbs at \$3 85 Woods sold Clark 27 av 183 lbs at \$3 90. C Roe sold Webb Bros 65 av 192 lbs at \$4.

> King's Yards. Saturday, Nov. 6, 1896 CATTLE.

Chicago. CATTLE.—Receipts 32,307, against 48,474 las week. Shipments 15.516. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 9,400 head ened up at these yards The trade was very unsatis

\$4 25@4 35; selected medium weights, \$4 25@4 35; stags and heavy ends, \$3@3 60.

855 head of cattle on sale. Trading wa active and for butchers' cattle strong last week's price were paid. Stockers were dull and prices unchanged.

Wietzel sold Rauss a good helfer weighing Note 18 at \$3 75.
Church sold Rice 8 bulls av 1,047 lbs at \$2 25; 2 good heifers to Rauss av 775 lbs at \$3 50, and one weighing 970 lbs at \$3 60.
Proper sold Flieschman 3 coarse cows av 1,100 lbs at \$2 25, and 11 stockers to Rice av 729 lbs at \$2 75. 728 lbs at \$2 75.

Robb sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 695 lbs at \$2 65, and 3 stockers to Rice av 740 lbs at \$2 75. Hall sold Rice 9 stockers av 764 lbs at \$3 75. Robb sold Knoch 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,050 lbs at \$3 75. Simmons sold Ford 6 stockers av 770 lbs at \$2 75.

Fritchey sold Billkofski 5 fair beifers av Fritchey sold Billkofski 5 fair beifers av 696 lbs at \$3 20; 3 to J Wreford av 818 lbs at \$3, and 2 bulls to Flieschman av 995 lbs at \$2.

Loosemore sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' steers av 1,020 lbs at \$3 70; 3 to J Wreford \$v\$ 800 lbs at \$3 25; 3 av 818 lbs at \$3 15, and 2 fair cows av 915 lbs at \$2 75.

Simmons sold Rice 4 bulls av 910 lbs at \$2.

Fritchey sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 902 lbs at \$2.65, and 3 stockers to Rice av 680 lbs at \$2.70.

and 3 stockers to Rice av 680 lbs at \$2 70. and 3 stookers to Bioe av 680 lbs at \$2 70.
Wietzel sold McGee a mixed lot of 8 head
of thin butchers' stock av 630 lbs at \$2 65.
Wreford & Beek sold Kelly 54 mixed westerns av 723 lbs at \$2 65.
Church sold McGee 4 thin heifers av 767
lbs at \$2 75, and a bull weighing 780 lbs at
\$2.

McMullen sold Genther 5 fair butchers McMullen sold Genther 5 fair butchers' steers av 880 lbs at \$3 50.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 15, and 18 to Parker av 716 lbs at \$2 95.

Winslow sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$2 50, and a bull weighing 1,040 lbs at \$2.

McMullen sold Genther 5 fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$2 bo, and a bull weighing 1,040 lbs at \$2.

Platt sold Stickel 4 thin heifers av 635 lbs at \$3, and 7 to Stucker av 775 lbs at \$3 10.

Shafer sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 680 lbs at \$2 35.

Anstey sold Rice 13 stockers av 780 lbs at

Carr sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 952 lbs at \$350; 3 to Stickel av 816 lbs at \$3 40, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock to Flieschman av 806 lbs at

States and the state of the state of the state of the state of this butchers' stock av 615 lbs at \$2 50.

Purdy sold Kammon a mixed lot of 10 head of this butchers' stock av 916 lbs at Beards lee sold Hulbert 4 fair cows av 1,175

Beardsiee sold Hulbert 1 mir cows av 1,100 lbs at \$2 80.

Beach sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$2 90.

Anstey sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 753 lbs at \$2 25. McFarian sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at

\$2 80.
Purdy sold Rice 10 fair butchers' heifers av
781 lbs at \$3.
Beardslee sold Marx 6 fair butchers' heifers
av 783 lbs at \$3 10, and 2 fair cows 2v 975 lbs Egerton sold Ford 7 stockers av 710 lbs at \$2 90. Vanbuskirk sold Ford 10 stockers av 822

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,829 head The market opened up with a good deman for sheep at an advance of 10@15 cents over ast week's prices and all changed hands. Wietzel sold Fitzpatrick 57 av 74 lbs a

Culver sold Loosemore 128 av 2 35. Brougham sold Wreford & Beck 85 av 75 lbs at \$2 60.

McMullen sold Loosemore 58 av 79 lbs

52 60. Hall sold Ellis 66 av 69 lbs at \$2.

\$2.75. Astley sold Loosemore 87 av 80 lbs at \$2.40. Shafer sold Morey 75, part lambs, av 66 lbs at \$2.75. Gifford sold Morey 90 av 72 lbs at \$2 75. Adams sold Andrews 50 av 55 lbs at \$2. McFarlan sold Purdy 58 av 85 lbs at \$3 50. Weber sold Morey 40, part lambs, av 68 l

Jenny sold Wreford & Beck 186 av 81 lb at \$2.75. lbs at \$3 12½.

Shepard sold Andrews 178 av 82 lbs at \$3 15. ngeor sold Andrews 73, part lambs, av

Baker sold Purdy 101, part lambs, av 68 lbs at \$3 40. Egerton sold Purdy 68 av 82 lbs at \$3 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,171. The market opened up at about last week prices, but soon advanced and the later sales were made at prices 15@20 cents above those ruling at the close of last week.

Proper sold Rauss 35 av 193 lbs at \$3 65. Pinkney sold Sullivan 52 av 174 lbs Shafer sold Rauss 21 av 216 lbs at \$3 75.

Loosemore sold Purdy 11 av 267 lbs at \$3 90. Brougham sold Sullivan 31 av 212 lbs at Robb sold Rauss 59 av 242 lbs at \$3 90. Pinkney sold sold Sullivan 33 av 74 lbs at

Williams sold Rauss 36 av 195 lbs at \$3 95. Wietzel sold Sullivan 54 av 76 lbs at \$3 30. Austey sold Sullivan 43 av 200 lbs at \$3 80. Astley sold Rauss 88 av 181 lbs at \$3 75. Harger sold Sullivan 62 av 185 lbs at \$3 90. Patrick sold R S Webb 127 av 196 lbs at \$3 85. Shepard sold Sullivan 144 av 208 lhs at

3 17%.

Desernia sold Purdy 12 av 203 lbs at \$3 85.

Weber sold Sullivan 30 av 218 lbs at \$3 85.

CATTLE.-Receipts 10.084, against 10.72 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 224 car loads or sale. There was a good demand for al grades, and prices ruled a shade stronge than on the Monday previous. Two loads of extra steers sold at \$5 121/4. Shipping steers ranged from \$4, up to \$4.85 for fair to choice and common to good butchers' steers at \$3 50 @4. Mixed butchers' stock sold at \$2 75@3 75 for common to good, and stockers at \$2 50@ @3. There were no fresh receipts on Tues day and only seven loads on Wednesday There was no material change in prices, the market closing at the following. QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-80 to 1,100 lbs, or lain to govern quality...

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to com-mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to choice...

Michigan feeders, fair to choice....

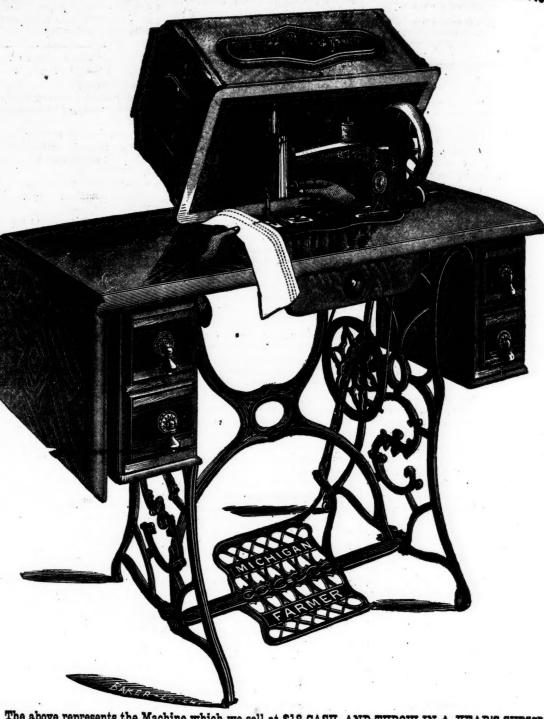
Fat bulls, fair to extra... Hogs.—Receipts 68,831, against 93,600 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered about 9,000. The de-mand was fairly active at prices about 25

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GIBBONS BROTHERS.

Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

factory, the reports from all points showing a slow trade. Prices declined 10@20 cents on all grades of beef and canning cattle. One bunch of steers averaging 1,655 lbs sold at \$5 20, the next highest being \$4 85. Common to good shipping steers sold at \$3 30@4 75, and poor to medium butchers' steers at \$3@ 850. Inferior to choice cows sold at \$1 25@ 2 70, and stockers at \$1 75@2 60. The market ruled steady on Tuesday and Wednesday On Thursday good to prime native cattle advanced 5 cents per hundred, with other grades steady. There was no change on Friday or Saturday, the market closing steady at the following

QUOTATIONS:			
Prime beeves Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to	85	05@5	,
1,600 lbs Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400	4	30@5	
lbs Common to good shipping, 1,050 to)	90@4	
1,250 Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100)	30@3	
lbs	. 3	00@3	
air to choice cows	1	50@2	
nferior to medium cows	1	00@1	
oor to choice bulls	1	40@2	1
tockers, 550 to 860	1	75@2	1
reeders, 875 to 1,150	2	55@8	

the Hogs.—Receipts 186,526, agair st 152,875 last week. Shipments 68,719. The offerings of logs on Monday numbered 28,500. The market opened up with an active demand, and prices advanced 5 cents over the rates of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 400 4 15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 5000 4 15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 5000 4 15; with skips and culls at \$2 4000 355. The market opened up at a slight advance on Tuesday, but as the receipts ran up to 34,000, there was a sharp decline, amounting to 1000 15 cents from opening rates. The market was without any material change on Wednesday and Thursday. The market advanced 5 cents on Friday, and closed a shade lower on Saturday, poor to prime light selling at \$3 40 0 406; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 4000 4 05, with skips and culls at \$2 2503 35.

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which, with the Feed-Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with ar adjunta-ble elevation and has governor which gives it as perfect and ste

as perfect and steady a motion as an engine and can be adjusted to ran he adjusted to ran he adjusted to ran he adjusted to ran the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo: Hen. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Engene Smith, St. Clait. Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. Y.

We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with one horse and medium cleration. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gains Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gadner, Oxferd. Correspondonce solicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

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